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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1872. NO. 285.

## FIRST EDITION.

### BOLD INCENDIARISM

### mpt to Burn Steubenville.

### al Barns Fired Simultaneously—dest Excitement—The Citizens n Out En Masse and Subdue the mes—Loss $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 8, 1872.

y this morning some miscreants made a ttempt to destroy this city, having fired l barns almost simultaneously in differ- of the town. The wildest excitement led for a time, and if there had been any nothing could have saved the place. izens turned out *en masse* and soon succ in extinguishing the flames. The loss t exceed $10,000. Wm. Pierce & Sons, re manufacturers, are the heaviest Paper and shavings saturated with oil were afterward found in several ngs. Several arrests have been made, t sufficient evidence was elicited to hold rsons.

## EUROPE.

### THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**ht Regatta—Cricketers for America.**

DON, August 8.—The crews of the eight ia have struck for an increase of wages, ury refuses to accede to their demands. s the difficulty is arranged the Livonia e scratched from the list of yachts enter- the Cowes cup regatta.

lve English cricketers sailed from Liver- o-day for Quebec. After playing several es in Canada, they will visit the United

**n Excellent Health—Congratulation from the Pope.**

ris, August 8.—A dispatch from Trion- ays that the visit of Thiers there is solely e purpose of facilitating the progress of gotiations in relation to the commercial s with England and Belgium, and not alth, as heis in excellent condition.

Pope has written a letter to President congratulating the French nation upon eat success of the new loan, which His ess thinks is attributable to the refusal linard, Minister of Finance, to accept a on as an ambassador to Italy, the invader nemy of the Holy See.

**the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.**

NEVA, August 8.—The Alabama claims ration Tribunal met again at half-past e, and after a session of two hours an i a djourned to Wednesday next. Several e arbitrators and counsel are suffering indisposition, caused by excessive toil agreeable weather. The object of the in adjourning for so long a period is to he members especial study of the num- points involved in the cases which have ference. It is confidently hoped bors of the tribunal will be brought to a actory conclusion by the 15th of Septem-

**Rinderpest in Germany and Russia.**

SSELS, August 8.—Owing to the preva- of rinderpest in Germany and Russia, the an government has issued an order pro- ing the importation of cattle from those ries.

**reatening of French Fortifications.**

RIS, August 8.—The Assembly Committee n Fortifications has agreed to strengthen ortifications at Gravelines, Dunkirk, Lille alais.

**reek and Jewish Village Destroyed.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 8.—Constanopli- a village on the Asiatic bank of the horus, inhabited by poor Jews and ks, were destroyed by fire. Upward of housand families are homeless and desti-

**The Markets.**

NDON, August 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for ey 92⅝@92⅞, for account 92⅝. United States -20s of '62, 91¾@92; do of '65, 92⅝@92⅞; do of '67, 10-40s, 89¾. The bullion in the Bank of Eng- has increased £500,000. Linseed oil 31s 6d@s

RIS, August 8.—Rentes 65 francs 72 centimes.

VERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton firm; middling d 10d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 15,000 bales; lation and export 3,000 bales. California white 1 10s; red spring 11s@11s 5d; red winter 12s. Flour 25s. Corn 37s. Cheese 57s 6d. Turpentine

NTWERP, August 8.—Petroleum 46¾ francs.

## POLITICAL.

**ublicans Rejoicing Over the Victory in North Carolina.**

EW YORK, August 8.—One hundred guns fired at City Hall to-day at noon, by the ublicans, in the presence of a large crowd, nor of the victory in North Carolina.

LEIGH, N. C., August 8.—The Republicans celebrating their victory to-night with a light procession. Caldwell made an ad- s. Other official returns which came in y make it certain that Caldwell's majority ce about one thousand. The Democrats contest the election before the Legislature.

EW YORK, August, 8.—Dispatches from lo, Syracuse, New Haven, Hartford and ich mention the firing of guns e Republicans in honor of North Carolina ASHINGTON, August 8.—A salute of two fired guns was fired this afternoon by the ublicans in honor of the North Carolina ion.

YTON, O., August 8.—The Republicans fired hundred guns to-night, in honor of the ry in North Carolina.

**Tennessee Congressional Nomination.**

MPHIS, Tenn., August 8.—The Democratic ention of the Ninth Congressional district y nominated Hon. Landon C. Haynes on e fifteenth ballot, after an angry and bit- ontest.

**The Ohio District Democratic Nominations.**

EVELAND, August 8.—The Democrats of Tenth Congressional district held a con- on at Fremont to-day. Two hundred and y-six delegates were present. The dis- under the new apportionment, consists ndusky, Seneca, Hancock, Huron and counties. Resolutions were adopted in- ng the Cincinnati and Baltimore plat- and Greeley and Brown. Rush R. Sloan, rie county, was nominated for Con- and Colonel W. E. Haynes, of Sandusky y, was chosen for Presidential elector.

**Florida Republican Convention.**

LLAHASSEE, FLA., August 8.—The Republi- convention met yesterday, effected a tem- ry organization, met again this morning organized permanently. O. B. Hart, of sonville, Associate Justice of the Supreme t, was unanimously nominated for Gov- r, and Major Stearns, of Quincy, for Lieut- rnor. The Congressional nominees are Hall and W. J. Parman, formerly inter- revenue assessor. Presidential Electors- e A. Knight, of Jacksonville; J. D. ehill, of St. Augustine; W. G. Stewart, of ahasse; D. Montgomery, of Madison—all nimously nominated. A telegram was sent to Hon. Chas. Hart, announcing his accept-

**ublic Agreement of the Louisiana Factions.**

W ORLEANS, August 8.—In the Liberal vention nothing was done to-day. The ral, Democratic and Reform committees will in conference. The Pinchback Re- ican Convention meets to-morrow, when believed they will approve the action of committee, accept two places on the ticket and fuse with the Liberals.

**Uniting Their Forces.**

TTLE ROCK, August 8.—A committee of from each has been appointed by the ral, Reform and Democratic State Central mittees as a campaign central committee, onduct the campaign in the interest of ley and Brown.

**No Nomination.**

HERLING, W. Va., August 8.—The Demo- ic Convention of the Second Congress- l district met at Grafton to-day, and ad- ned until September 5, without making a ination.

**Ohio Republican Nominations.**

CINNATI, August 8.—The Republicans of eventh district, at Hillsboro to-day, re- inated Hon. John T. Wilson for Congress reclamation. The Republicans of the Fif- district, at Marietta, renominated Hon. t. Sprague for Congress by acclamation.

**State Convention of Veterans.**

W YORK, August 8.—A call has been is- by the Republican Executive Committee State Convention of New York veterans tica on August 20th. The call is signed ens. G. H. Sharpe, P. H. Jones, Stewart oodford, James Dunlop, Dennis F. Burke, Weber, Charles Carter, &c.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

esident Grant, Gen. Sheridan and party ed at Lake George, N. Y., last night.

rs. Henry Watkins, only daughter of ed States Senator Tipton, died at Browns- , Nebraska, yesterday.

committee appointed at a recent meet- of the Board of Directors of the Southern ist Theological Seminary for the purpose seeking a suitable location for that institu- , have decided upon Louisville, Ky., as most desirable place.

cinnati was visited by a fire yesterday ch consumed nearly all the buildings on entire square. The structures, however, mostly of a temporary character. The e substantial buildings escaped with but t loss, the total amount of which is stated 50,000.

## THE STATE TREASURY.

### Letter from Hon. R. W. Mackey.

### A Bold Challenge to Forney.

### The Treasury Vaults Open to Inspection.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, August 7, 1872.

*To the Editor of the Press:*

SIR—The persistency with which you reiterate certain charges affecting my integrity in the management of the State Treasury induces me to think that you credit your own allegations, and to apprehend that you may induce a portion of the public to believe that these charges are founded on fact, to the manifest injury of the public credit.

These charges repeatedly made in your editorial columns and through your correspondents are in substance as follows:

*First.* That there is a large amount of worthless notes and checks in the vaults of the Treasury—so large that, in the language of an editorial in the *Press* of the 24 instant, "If the Treasury were to be transferred to-day into honest hands, it would be impossible for the Ring, even with all their wealth and resources, to make good all the worthless paper now in the vaults."

*Second.* That the securities in the Sinking Fund are used for the purpose of speculation.

*Third.* That the money of the State is used by Simon Cameron and his son J. D. Cameron for their own private purposes, or deposited in banks under their control, where it can be made available for their use, and that their names appear on the bond given by me to the State for the faithful performance of my trust.

To all these charges I wish to enter an emphatic denial, and my object in addressing you this note is to invite you and any competent and respectable bankers or business men you may select to make an examination of the condition of the Treasury.

To your first specific charge I answer, that it is not true that there is any worthless paper in the vaults of the Treasury.

To your second charge, that of speculating in the securities belonging to the sinking fund, I answer, that the securities were given by the purchasers of the public works; that they are now and always have been in the vaults of the Treasury, that they are not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar, even had I been disposed to convert them to the improper use you allege.

To the third charge, that Cameron & Cameron are using the public money immediately or through their banks, and that they are on my bond—I answer that neither General Cameron nor his son have at any time during my administration borrowed a single dollar of the public money, nor have they in any instance attempted to control its disposition; and the only bank having a deposit of the public money in which they are stockholders is the First National Bank of Harrisburg. The amount on deposit in this bank is comparatively small, and less than it was under some of my predecessors. Neither General Cameron nor his son are now or ever have been upon the bond given by me to the State, which fact you can easily ascertain by application at the State Department, where my bond is on file.

By an act passed in 1870 I am required to make monthly reports to the Auditor General, under oath, showing the several banks and bankers with which the public moneys are deposited and the amount with each. These reports are open for your inspection, together with the reports of the banks, in verification of my statements.

Now, sir, I have entered a specific denial of your allegations affecting my integrity and the public credit.

The vaults of the Treasury are open to your inspection, and I invite you to make good your charges.

Respectfully yours, R. W. MACKEY.

### MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

**A Convincing Document.**

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, August 7th.]

We publish below a letter from State Treasurer Mackey, and a statement from E. M. Lewis, Esq., Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and W. L. Schaffer, Girard Bank, which speak for themselves, in refutation of the *Press's* libels upon the accounting officers of the State.

LETTER FROM STATE TREASURER MACKEY.

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1872.—*Sir*—On Monday last a long communication appeared in the *Press*, of your city, making very serious charges against the management of the Treasury of the State, and alleging among other thing, that the securities belonging to the Sinking Fund of the State were being used for the benefit of individuals. An examination would prove that there was a large deficiency of the public funds.

Knowing your capability to examine accounts, I have deemed it proper, and herewith take the liberty of asking you, in connection with Mr. Joseph Patterson, W. L. Schaffer and A. J. Drexel, to name a day when you can meet me at Harrisburg and examine the affairs of the Treasury and of the Sinking Fund.

I trust that your engagements will permit you to comply with this request. I can assure you that I will take it as a personal favor to have you do so. Awaiting your reply, I am Yours truly,

R. W. MACKEY.

E. M. Lewis, Esq., President Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th, 1872.

We, the undersigned, at the request of R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, made an examination of the cash account of the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania early on the morning of the tenth day of July, 1872, at Harrisburg, with the following result:

Amount deposited with 54 banks and bankers in various sections of the State, the several accounts current having been certified to us as of the 9th day of July, 1872, by the proper officers of all, except two suspended banks, namely, the Bank of Commerce, Erie, and the Venango National Bank, both of which failed prior to 1866.....$2,063,159 74

Cash in the drawer.....24,738 95

Check on People's Bank.....200 00

Due bill.....1,200 00

Advances to June 30, 1872, not yet audited; including bills for printing, salaries, and advances to different departments of the State government, &c., for which vouchers were exhibited.....39,819 97

Total.....$2,129,118 66

Say two millions, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and eighteen 66-100 dollars, which corresponds with the balance sheet taken from the books of the Department on July 9, 1872.

We also, at the same time and place, examined the following described bonds of the Sinking Fund Department, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 4 bonds, Nos. 42, 52, 92, 72, each $1,000,000, is.....$4,000,000

16 bonds, Nos 17 to 32 inclusive, for $100,000 each, is.....1,600,000

1 bond, No. 75, for $300,000, is.....300,000

Total.....$5,900,000

Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company: 25 Bonds Nos. 1 to 35 inclusive, for $100,000 each is.....$3,500,000

Total of Bonds in the Sinking Fund Department.....$9,400,000

These bonds are all printed payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and not negotiable, and correspond in amount with the Auditor General's report of December, 1871, to the Legislature, see page 26.

There is also detailed in the said report, a long list of old turnpike, bridge, and other companies' stocks, which are supposed to be of little or no value.

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
W. L. SCHAFFER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th, 1872.

SOME curious statistics about small birds have recently been laid before the English Parliament. The thrush is said to work from 2:30 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, or nineteen hours. During this time he feeds his young 206 times. Blackbirds works seventeen hours. The male feeds the young forty-four times and the female fifty-five times per day. The industrious titmouse manages to spread 417 meals a day before its voracious offspring. According to one naturalist, their food consists largely of carterpillars. These statements, and a hundred more quite as curious, were made in an eloquent plea for a law to protect small birds from being snared and shot.

THE work upon the St. Louis bridge is going forward rapidly. The superstructure will be completed about the middle of August. The upper roadway will be fifty-four feet wide, including two sidewalks, each eight feet in width. This leaves a width of thirty-eight feet, which will be divided into four tramways —two for street cars and light driving, and two for heavy teams. Underneath the above will be a double track railroad. It is thought that both the bridge and the tunnel will be finished in a year from this time.

IT seems that Englishmen, as represented by their leading journals, begin to realize the extraordinary growth of art love among our people, and to recognize at the same time that art with us is not so barren of fruit as it has hitherto been esteemed. A late number of the London *Daily News* devotes a column and a half to the discussion of this art growth, and frankly confesses that American artists have talent that not only compels recognition, but suggests rivalry with the artists of the Old World.

It has been ascertained in the Paris Academy of Sciences, though, as now appears, probably on insufficient data, that strychnine is an antidote for poisoning by hydrate of chloral.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### Senator Sumner and Mr. Garrison.

### GREELEY AND BROWN DEMONSTRATION.

### District Ratification Meeting.

### Forthcoming Agricultural Report.

### A Document of Unusual Interest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1872.

**Sumner and Garrison.**

The announcement that Senator Sumner is preparing a reply to Mr. Garrison's letter is certainly premature, since the Senator has not yet read the letter, and probably does not intend to. He says, however, that he retains the same kindly feeling and regard for Mr. Garrison which he had always entertained, and does not desire to enter upon a public controversy with an old friend. Mr. Sumner will remain in Washington but a day or two longer.

**Greeley and Brown Demonstration.**

The Greeley and Brown demonstration in City Hall square this evening drew together a great and motley crowd, whose chief capacity appeared to be carrying smoking torches, atrocious transparencies and shouting when the leaders gave the word. A very large proportion were boys under twenty, and hardly a colored face was visible in the entire assemblage. A very liberal expenditure of powder, gas and fireworks made up the most attractive portion of the evening's entertainment. The only speaker of note among the long list being ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee. Letters declining invitations to speak were read from Senator Trumbull, G. W. Julian, Gov. White, ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Representative Roosevelt, of New York.

**District Ratification Meeting.**

The Republicans are making preparations for a grand ratification, at an early day, of the nomination of General Chipman for Congress.

**Next Agricultural Report.**

The forthcoming annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1872, which will be ready for distribution in a few weeks, will be of more than usual value and interest. Among the articles of general importance are those giving the result of a microscopical investigation of the fungoid diseases of plants, the forests of the United States, the meteorological tables of the States, the centennial of American independence, and a digest of all the state reports and other agricultural publications for 1871.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1872.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY DELANO.

John S. Delano telegraphs from Ohio that his father is in better physical condition than reported yesterday.

## NEWS FROM MEXICO.

### Return of the American Minister—Reorganization of the Government—The Funeral of Juarez—Lerdo as His Successor.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 1.—American Minister Hon. Thos. H. Nelson leaves on the 15th of September for the United States and after a short leave of absence he will return to his post. A revolution occurred at Tampico on the receipt of news of the death of Juarez. The Guerrero insurgents shouted "hurrah for Diaz and death to Lerdo," but there was no other demonstration. There was no excitement in the capital or elsewhere upon the announcement of the death of Juarez. Congress will meet in extra session on the 15th of September. Various names are mentioned for the new Cabinet, but there is as yet nothing certain as to its composition. Lerdo is the favorite for President, but the Presidency and the names of several others are mentioned as competitors. Lerdo has voluntarily ordered an investigation into the outrages committed on American citizens in Chiapas. The journals report that Lerdo will recall Mariscal from Washington, and it is rumored that his successor as Minister to the United States will be Stanislas Canedan. It is believed the revolutionists will disband when informed of the constitutional succession.

The funeral of Juarez was an impressive spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped with mourning and the processions bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully seventy thousand spectators lined the streets through which it passed. Nearly all the foreigners in the capital were present at the ceremonies, as were all the public officers and foreign diplomats. Addresses were made by Minister Nelson, on behalf of the diplomatic corps, and Senor Vigil for the editorial fraternity of Mexico. The death of Juarez is generally regretted.

Lerdo has commuted the sentence of death pronounced upon the kidnappers of Cervantes to ten years' imprisonment. Angel Trias, son of the ex-Emperor, died at the capital on the same day as Juarez. It is reported that Diaz has decided to go to San Francisco, in consequence of receiving no aid from the people.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1872.

DEFAULTING PAYMASTER'S CASE.

In the United States Court to-day the case of United States Paymaster Cahoon, against whose bondsmen suit was begun by the government, in 1871, for the recovery of a deficit of $20,000 in his accounts, came up on the motion of his counsel to quash the indictment. The government's case was that Cahoon, one of the United States Paymasters stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had, during the years 1867 and 1868, drawn from the Treasury of the United States, through the Assistant Treasurer at New York, the sum of $20,000 in excess of the amount required for the payment of the men under his charge, and had appropriated the same to his own use. The defendants' counsel argued that the indictment was defective in not stating that the money was drawn from the Treasury with the intent to defraud the United States. Judge Benedict overruled the motion, and the defendants' counsel excepted. The trial will probably occupy several days.

## CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily published to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

## *RIVER REPORT.*

*War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.*

August 8, 1872, 8 P. M.

| Stations. | Depth. | Rise. Feet. | Rise. Inch. | Fall. Feet. | Fall. Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fort Benton | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Omaha | 9.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Davenport | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leavenworth | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keokuk | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Quincy, Ills | 12.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 15.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cairo, Ills | 17.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Louisville, Ky | 8.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 12.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 24.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Natchez, Miss | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| New Orleans, La | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOTES: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Above high water mark.
Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

### *Letters Held for Postage August 8, 1872.*

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| T. S. Aiken, Haysville, O | 1 |
| James Clapp, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| Peter Carlin, Temperanceville, Pa | 2 |
| Wm. Young, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| ——hn Young, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| C. M. Brand, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| Conra——r, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| C. M. Den——shan, Pa | 2 |
| Jas. Lorer, Bucha——, Pa | 2 |
| J. M. Office, Pittsburg | 2 |
| Mr. Mayes, Mt. Oliver, Pa | 2 |
| Adam Hoffman, Office, Pittsburgh | 2 |
| Wm. Mitchell, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| Miss Minerva Evans, Brownstown, | 2 |
| Wm. Sinclair, Temperanceville, Pa | 2 |
| Geo. Kimble, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| Miss Maggie Seibert, Mt. Washington, Pa | 2 |
| J. Arthur, Buchanan, Pa | 2 |
| Albert Nathan, San Francisco, Cal | 3 |
| Ignatius Sirelle, Lewistown, Pa | 2 |
| John H. Fleetwood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa | 3 |
| J. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa | 2 |
| Tim. Barrett, Wilkins, Pa | 2 |

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

## *PEDLAR KILLED.*

### *Terrible Accident on the Connellsville Railroad.*

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a Frenchman, a pedlar by occupation, was killed on the Connellsville Railroad by the Confluence Mail east. Deceased was walking on the track between Frankstown avenue and Marion street, and although the whistle was sounded as soon as he was discovered, and every effort made to stop the train, it was found impossible to save the man's life. He was knocked down and his head severed from his body by a wheel of the engine. As soon as the train could be stopped, the crew removed the remains from their position and they were sent to the city. A little dog, which had followed deceased, whined and moaned most piteously, and when the remains were placed in a wagon for conveyance to the city the dog jumped into the wagon, and sitting down where his master's head had once been, could not be coaxed away. The body was placed in Devore's undertaking establishment for identification. Deceased wore a grey mixed coat, striped pantaloons, a black and white striped shirt and hob nailed shoes. He had with him a pedlar's box. His name was not ascertained.

### *The New Brighton Girls.*

An account has already been published of the two girls, Annie Young and Emma Hall, who ran away from their homes in New Brighton and followed a circus company to this city. It will be remembered that they were arrested here, and that on Wednesday afternoon they were taken to their homes. Yesterday, strange to say, the two girls are reported to have been seen riding on horseback in East Liberty, where the circus exhibited. Mart. Hazen, of New Brighton, who, with Lieut. Hager, accompanied the girls to their New Brighton home, from the city, gave chase to them again. Mr. Hazen had but little encouragement in the task, however, for the reason that when he delivered the girls up at New Brighton on Wednesday, the girls' mothers told him that he was "the circus fellow" who enticed them away, and she knew that "he acted in the night." The Liberty man felt aggrieved at this accusation, and will redouble his efforts to capture the runaways.

### *Singular Accident.*

Lieut. Mart. Hazen, of the police force, reported at this office, this morning, that a man supposed to be John F. Lury, had his arm cut off near Boup's Station, about last midnight, by being run over by a freight train. He was taken in an unconscious condition to his home and properly cared for. The supposition is that the injured man was sleeping on the track. He is also badly injured about the head but will probably recover.

**Important Notice.**

On account of the increasing demand for my celebrated White River Flour, the *time for discounts* will be reduced to ten days from date of bill. Fifteen cents per barrel discount allowed on flour if paid in ten days from date of bill. This arrangement will enable me to fill all orders promptly and at the lowest rates. T. C. Jenkins.

**Ho! for Saratoga.**

But before you go call at A. Tindle, Jr.'s, trunk house, No. 89 Smithfield street, Howard block, and procure one of his superior, well made and durable trunks. Mr. Tindle has an assortment from which anybody can select just such a trunk as they desire to buy. His stock of sole leather trunks is the finest and most complete of any in the city, and is worthy of especial examination. Besides, he has an endless variety of trunks of every style and make, as well as all kinds of traveling bags, ladies' satchels, etc. His prices defy competition. Give him a call.

## *A BURGLAR KILLED.*

### *An Effective Detective—A Man Caught Burglarizing a House On the South Side—He Runs—Is Followed and Shot Three Times—Coroner's Inquest.*

Birmingham was the scene of a shooting affray yesterday a little out of the usual order. The facts are briefly these: Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, of 10th U. S. Cavalry is at present home, on leave, and stopping at the house of his father, Tenth and Bingham streets, in the borough named. On Wednesday night young Evans determined, on account of the heat, to sleep in the parlor. About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning he arose for the purpose of getting a drink from the hydrant in the yard. Just as he stepped out of the rear door he discovered a man working at the gate leading to the rear of the premises. Presently the gate opened and the stranger entered the yard, and then made his way through a window into the kitchen. From here he passed into the dining room and continued by way of a hallway into the parlor where Mr. Evans had been sleeping. The latter saw the visitor rifle the pockets of his pantaloons, and then concluded that the stranger was none other than a burglar. Mr. Evans then ran down to the toll house of the bridge and borrowed a revolver, and quickly returned to the scene. Soon after he arrived the nightly visitor came out of the house. When Mr. Evans called upon him to stop. He did not obey the summons, however, but started down Bingham street. Mr. Evans followed him and shouted two or three times, "stop or I'll fire." No attention being paid to the demand, Mr. Evans fearing that he would lose the burglar fired at him five times, three of the shots taking effect before he stopped. Mr. Evans then caught hold of his victim and made him return to the scene of the burglary. Arriving in front of the house, the wounded man fell. Several citizens, attracted by the shots and firing, had assembled at the spot, when the man put his hand in his pocket and took out six dollars, saying, "there is the money I stole." Officer McCurry then searched the prisoner, when Lieut. Evans's watch was found. When the latter valuable was discovered, the prisoner murmured, "I got in the wrong house that time." The officers then took charge of the prisoner, whom they recognized as William Hoover, a young man of twenty-two years of age, who resided with his father, a saloon keeper, at No. 1,111 Bingham street. Seeing that the prisoner had been severely and seriously that it was not probable he would recover, he was picked up by the officers, and was being carried to his father's house, but on the removal of obstructions on Morgan street and Gray alley; petition for paving and grading of Buttercup alley, from Allegheny avenue to Grant avenue; remonstrance against petition for lateral sewer on Monterey street; petition for the opening of Fayette street; resolution allowing the Poor Directors to sell certain portions of the old Poor Farm; petitioning for opening of Page street; petition for a lateral sewer on Dartagn street; ordinance amending an ordinance fixing the license of patent medicine peddlars at $50 for night or day (twenty-four hours) when they sell on the public squares within the limits of the Clerk of Markets, and $5 per twenty-four hours elsewhere in the city; petition for water plugs on Stanton avenue; petition for opening of Gertz alley; petition for sewer on Beaver avenue from Pennsylvania avenue to Western avenue.

The resolutions above noted were all passed in Select Council and petitions appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Committee on Fire Engine and Hose, recommending the erection of additional alarm telegraph boxes was read and approved.

The report of Committee on Ordinances was received, and ordinance amending an ordinance in relation to duties of Board Measurer (previously published) passed finally in Select. Also, ordinance supplemental to building ordinance, passed in Select.

A report from the Market Committee, showing the following receipts for July, was read: Clerk of Markets.....$1,857 45

Diamond scales.....91 53

Second ward scales.....294 72

Fourth ward scales.....17 08

Total.....$2,220 78

Received and filed.

Some routine business was transacted and Council adjourned.

## *DEATH IN THE WATER.*

### *A Colored Man and White Boy Drowned—Inquests Held.*

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon a lad named James Wooman, aged seven years, was drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river, near the Union ferry landing. The body was recovered during the afternoon, and an inquest held, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided with his parents on Sarah street.

Justice Kerhan, Justice Kerhan, of Birmingham, held an inquest on the body of the colored man drowned in Lock No. 4, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

### *Republicans in Mass——ale.*

A Grant and Wilson me——eting was held in the Millvale borough ——Public School hall, for the permanent org——anization of a club.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mr. W. J. Coates, who stated the object of the meeting.

On motion the club proceeded to nominate permanent officers.

Mr. Wm. Coates was elected President of the club by acclamation.

The following were nominated for permanent officers. Vice Presidents, Messrs. F. G. Segebrock, H. B. Lyon and John Breineer. Secretaries, Mr. W. Lyon and J. G. Riley. Treasurer, Brewer Scott.

On motion, the officers nominated were elected by acclamation, the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Resolutions—H. B. Lyon, F. G. Segebrock, C. L. Walther, Dan. Dempsey, Conrad Van Buren, H. B. Lyon and John Williams.

Committee on Finance—F. G. Segebrock, C. L. Walther, Dan. Dempsey, Conrad Van Buren, H. B. Lyon and John Williams.

Committee on Speakers—William Coates, Brewer Scott, Josiah Riley, John Breiner, F. G. Segebrook and John J. W——liams.

Mr. Johnston moved that on——English and one German speaker be procured for the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Lyon moved the Star Band be invited to give music. Carried.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, August 10, at half-past seven o'clock.

### *The Temperance Fountain.*

The new temperance fountain which has been in course of erection the past few days, in the East Park, fronting Ohio street, was completed yesterday, and will be in operation to-day. The fountain is in the shape of an altar pedestal, and is used in the lodge rooms of Good Templars, and is of polished marble. The top is carved so as to represent a Bible, with the words, "The Holy Bible," open. The sides of the pedestal are hollowed out and silver plated faucets are inserted, through which the water flows. Immediately above the faucets are the mottoes, "God's Pure Beverage," and on the sides of the pedestals are the words, "Love, Purity, Fidelity, Truth."

"I HAVE always been accustomed," said a gentleman, "to the use of vinegar and mustard and pepper, and have only recently understood how largely these were adulterated. I now use the Halford Sauce, which I know is better and safer than all the rest.

A physician says: "It is of service to dyspeptic people, and it is healthy and appetizing to people of all ages.

Another says: "I thought the taste for the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce must be acquired, as for tomatoes, but I found at the first trial that *tomatoes were better* by the use of the sauce."

Another writes: "My wife and children are much pleased with the Halford Leicestershire. The money, cried by purchase at ——'s please have half a dozen bottles packed."

DURYEAS' "SATIN GLOSS."—After the laundress has washed and cleansed it is desirable, as a finish, to use the purest starch she can get. The best is snow white and easy to use. By asking the grocer for Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," the laundress or housekeeper will be sure to get of the best article. All grocers in Pittsburgh keep this starch.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh.

EVERY person who desires to have clean windows, bright knives, spoons, ware and marble free from stains should use Sapolio. It can be had from all good grocers.

THE T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

*☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF PERRY SULLIVAN will address R. SERRELL, Fife's Falls, Pa., he will hear of something to his advantage.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, LOCATED in a rapidly growing town in Western Pennsylvania, now doing a profitable business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Will sell at invoice prices. Stock and fixtures will not up $2,000. Terms, one-third cash, balance approved paper at six and twelve months. This is certainly a fine opportunity for any one desiring to engage in the Retail Drug Trade. Address BOX A, Commercial office.

## WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper. Best of references given. Address Box 1,324, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—HUSKS—50 TONS PREPARED Husks, for which highest market price will be paid. NICHOLSON, THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL News Depot, on line of some Railroad. Address for three days, N. L. K., this office.

WANTED—TANNERS—TWO GOOD practical Tanners for yard work. Married men preferred. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—COOK A FIRST-CLASS Cook, Man or Woman, who understands Cooking for Hotel or Eating Saloon. Address, giving reference, B. Box 97, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.

WANTED—MATRON—A THOROUGHLY competent Woman to take charge of a Protestant Institution. Apply at No. 16 Union avenue, Allegheny. MWF

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 1006 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BAKER—ONE FIRST-CLASS Baker; one who understands all kinds of baking; to such a one steady employment, &c., will be given. Address, giving reference, B, Box 97, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—50 Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS to work on the New Castle and Franklin Railroad. Free transportation from Pittsburgh, by calling at Dilworth Hotel on the 9th inst. Wages $2 per day per month. JOHN DONOGHUE & BRO., Contractors.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY AN EASTERN House, a Salesman in the Whole ale Grocery Business, with a well established trade in Lawrence and Butler counties to sell not less than $100,000 per annum. Most have the highest recommendations. Address X, this office.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents and Insurance Agents, 126 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN SUBMERGED Force Pumps; best, cheapest and most reliable. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Water street. tf

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE on Island on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 126 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

FOR SALE—COAL FARM—EIGHTY Acres on line of railroad. For particulars inquire of P. M. KELLY, Real Estate Agent, or JOHN HUSTER, Esq., Pres. Rolling Mill, Alliance, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Saw Mill in Steubenville. Will be sold cheap to a man who means business. Address J. WM. GIBSONS, Weymouth, Greene county, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Jackson, Sargent & Knapp's Gauge Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds, No. 9, COOKE, 113 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, Lace Leather, Emery Belts and Wheels, BARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1872.


When the Democracy supposed North Carolina to have elected the Democratic ticket, it was a Greeley deluge. Now that the State has gone Republican it is not even a Grant drizzle. Curious!

"This is the beginning of the ground-swell which is to sweep the country next November," chorused the Democratic press, a few days ago, with reference to the North Carolina election. So it is. How do you like the prospect?

A correspondent wishes to know the exact meaning of the phrase, "hoist with his own petard." We respectfully refer him to the Pittsburgh *Post*. That paper can tell him all about it, having lately undergone the identical experience.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! If you gain as much in the Keystone State, on the vote of 1869, as the Republicans of North Carolina have done on the vote of 1870, you can carry it in October by a majority running up to scores of thousands. Will you do it?

The hog market has undergone a marked change within the past eight days. On Wednesday, July 31st, the price was $5 85 per hundred pounds, and last Wednesday $4 55—a fall of one cent per pound. The receipts last week were 20,106 hogs, against 10,905 the preceding week. The overstocked market and the light demand caused the decline.

Every State that has held elections this year —whether Republican or Democratic—has either gone Republican or shown substantial Republican gains. Witness New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Oregon and North Carolina, with handsome local gains in Kentucky and Tennessee. Wanted to know, when the Greeley revolution is to take place.

The New York *Tribune* forgets that it was the Republicans and not the Democracy who carried the State of North Carolina. It remembers its own statement of the infamous practices by which "the vote of New York was stolen from General Grant," by Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, and so raises the cry of fraud with respect to the old North State. But it will soon get the "hang" of the thing, and learn to avoid these little Republican lapses.

Sumner's speech against President Grant was prepared for the express purpose of defeating his nomination at the Philadelphia Convention. Sumner's letter declaring for Greeley was prepared for the express purpose of alienating the colored vote of North Carolina from the Republican party. On both occasions the Senator carefully chose his time. President Grant was unanimously nominated. The colored vote in North Carolina was thrown solidly for the Republican ticket. What does Sumner think of his influence now?

When the Confederate party thought they had carried North Carolina, its entire press insisted that the result was to be accepted as a true exponent of the inevitable drift of political sentiment, as related to the Presidential struggle. Very well. If the Democracy cannot hold their own in a naturally Democratic State, what is their chance for carrying the naturally Republican States, without which they have not the slightest chance of final triumph? This is the interesting problem which just now addresses itself to them for solution.

That the Pittsburgh *Post* is profoundly grateful for the splendid victory of the Republicans in North Carolina, the following beautiful passage, taken from its columns, shows:

"Having faith in a Supreme Power who rules among the nations of the earth, we could not believe that the reign of evil was to be perpetual; and the result has accorded with our expectations. Glorious old North Carolina!"

The Republicans of the old North State and of the country generally are much obliged to the *Post* for these unqualified expressions of encouragement and approval, and they have no doubt that in the great election of November the hand of a benign Providence will be still more clearly discernible.

The New York Greeleyites are in a peck of trouble over the straight-out Democratic movement. It has leaked out that Chas. O'Conor will probably be the choice of the convention for President, and his known popularity is creating considerable anxiety among the Greeleyites, who see in his nomination the loss of a great many votes. The Tilden Hall Democracy will, it is said, support the nominees of the convention in a body, while there are tens of thousands of Democrats throughout the State who will follow their example. In other States, too, the movement is daily assuming greater magnitude and importance, and it is evident that its following is much larger than has commonly been supposed.

The Republicans of North Carolina have carried three of the Congressional districts, and made large gains in a fourth, and this in spite of the fact that the Democratic Legislature recently gerrymandered the State with the intention of leaving the Republicans only a single Congressman. They have also reduced the Democratic legislative majority from sixty or seventy to eighteen, and elected the entire State ticket. There is not a single break in the ranks. Neither the cajoling of Greeley, nor the sophistries of Sumner, nor the personal appeals of Schurz, Doolittle, Walker, McClure, and other recalcitrant Republicans, had any effect upon them whatever. It is one of the most remarkable political triumphs on record, and Republicans everywhere have the right to rejoice and take courage. Now let the moral effect of the victory be properly improved. Forward, the Pennsylvania line!

The workingmen of Pennsylvania will exert no small influence in determining the result of the State and Presidential elections, and they will doubtless weigh well the claims which the respective parties and candidates have upon their support. Let them remember that Buckalew is a free trader, and that then, Hartranft is thoroughly in favor of the policy of protection to the great industries of the State, with whose prosperity their own welfare is so intimately interwoven. The Republican party has always been and will continue to be the labor party of the country, and should commend itself to the favor of every working man by its practices and principles during the whole period of its existence, and by its rule of exact justice and equality to all classes and conditions of people. The most thoughtful and far-seeing business men in the country, irrespective of political parties, oppose the election of Greeley on the ground that it would inevitably unsettle values and embarrass and obstruct, if not destroy, the whole progress of our vast material interests and concerns. The deep personal solicitude of the Republican candidate for Vice President in the welfare of the working classes is everywhere known, while the estimation in which President Grant holds the subject may be inferred from his statement that he believes "the true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers." At no time in the history of the United States have the workingmen of Pennsylvania, or of the country generally, been more prosperous than now, nor will they be likely to forget what party it has been that has so carefully watched over and advanced and protected their interests.

The National Educational Association is now in session in Boston, discussing the graver questions relating to popular education in the United States. The session opened auspiciously, and a cordial welcome was extended to those who had come from distant cities and States. The subject of compulsory education will form a principal topic for discussion, and a good opportunity will be afforded for determining the growth of public sentiment in regard to this important matter. In this connection, it may be proper to allude to the statements recently made by the Hon. G. B. Northrop, after having spent considerable time in Germany, where he mingled freely with the common people, and made the subject of compulsory education one of special inquiry. He states that while education is compulsory so far as the law can make it, there is no compulsory education in fact, the people not regarding it as coercive, but accepting it as a beneficent provision for their welfare. In Prussia he nowhere heard a single objection to the law. The measure, first adopted in spite of popular objections, has proved so beneficial as to eradicate all prejudice and array the people solidly in its favor. Statistics in this country show that hundreds of thousands of children are being deprived of an education through the mistaken notions of parents, and from a manifest desire on their part to reap advantage from their labor when they should be at school. The simple fact that the State provides the means for giving every child an education, does not secure it as against the wishes of selfish or negligent parents, and thousands are brought up in ignorance, and utterly unfitted for good citizenship. What is the duty of the National or State governments under such circumstances? How far may they properly intervene to save these children from ignorance and degradation? These are questions pressing upon the minds of statesmen, philanthropists, and the practical educators of the land. They must be met and solved at no very distant day. The experience of Germany indicates that compulsory education may be safely engrafted upon our common school system. The objections and prejudices formed against the measure in this country cannot be any stronger than those excited in Germany, and under its beneficent operations they will be doubtless overcome as readily here as there.

### THE OFFICE AND THE MEN.

A hereditary emperor of civilized men and the President of the United States, are each recognized as occupying the most elevated and dignified position to which a human being can attain in this world. And we are not afraid to say, that to a man of any imaginative power, with sufficient knowledge and culture to grasp and appreciate the moral and historical elements which enter into the situation of each of the two functionaries, the President must seem to be placed above the emperor. The theory of divine right, long ago exploded, now ranks in the judgment of all educated people among the childish figments of superstition. A ruler of men, whether he is called king or president, must and can derive his authority to command only *from* the choice or consent of the governed. The people are the source and the only earthly source of power, and the Emperor of Germany, equally with President Grant, exercises a legitimate authority solely in virtue of the popular recognition. But the Emperor of Germany, the mightiest of living monarchs, having inherited the crown which made him eligible to his present imperial position, has never received from the German people such a commission to rule over them as a President receives from the American people to be their ruler. Doubtlessly, the Prussians sanctioned William as their sovereign, but there was no choice in their act; even those of them who disregarded his alleged royal unction from Heaven accepted and agreed to obey him because he claimed their allegiance by right of birth, and because they had no alternative except rebellion. On the other hand, the President of the United States is the man preferred among all his countrymen for the high office. The poorest and humblest citizen born in the land is eligible to the place. No stores of wealth, accumulated through successive generations, no luster of pedigree, no distinction of social position, or claim founded upon the splendid services of relatives, constitute a title, or the shadow of a title, to the great office. The candidates must appear before the people in their own proper character; and, unless a mistake is made, the candidate who succeeds, succeeds by the strength of his own merits. His character, public and private, his actions and words, are necessarily subjected to a scrutiny the most intense and searching, and the final judgment is expressed in the bestowal of a dignity second to no other known among men. If fame is to be valued at all, if exalted position, conferred in attestation of the approbation of mankind, is a thing at all to be coveted or admired, then the fairly elected President of the United States may be justly looked upon as at the time not only the most fortunate of his race, but also as the most absolutely legitimate ruler over men. In comparison with his title to command, within constitutional limits, the title of the most longdescended hereditary ruler is flimsy and accidental. The latter, born a king, may have received the sanction, silent or declared, of his subjects; but the President, having been selected by many millions of constituents, after careful examination of claims and deliberate reflection, is so completely at once the representative of the people and the maker of his own fortune, that the word fortunate may hardly be applied to his success, unless in the sense of the word as used by Dryden when he says:

There is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave, bold man is fortunate.

In view of the foregoing representation of the dignity and conditions of the Presidential office, it is not, at least it should not be, difficult to decide between the respective claims of Horace Greeley and General Grant as candidates. To review the career and services of the latter would be so purely a work of supererogation that we do not intend thus to beat the air even for the purpose of presenting an effective contrast. Every American child knows that at the close of the war of secession his martial services seemed so transcendant that the people actually forced him to accept the highest office in their gift. This, however, they did not do without knowing the man thoroughly, in his weakness and deficiencies as well as in his strength and advantages. His election was the result of a grand and gratefully spontaneous popular movement, which time has fully justified. Though the people freely confess that President Grant has made mistakes, they see that he has been faithful to them and to his high trust, and that, still in full sympathy with their ways and wishes, and daily learning by experience, he daily grows more equal to the duties of the great office which he at first reluctantly accepted in mere deference to the popular will. In him the people see a representative worthy of themselves, a man of strong, resolute character, of fixed convictions, and faithful to his own past, of which his present official position is the legitimate and proper outcome, and, in some sense, the reward.

Sincere admirers of Greeley cannot but regret that he has thrust himself or allowed his injudicious friends to thrust him into a position which makes it necessary not only to speak but to write. His nomination was however offensive it may be. As editor of the *Tribune* he was a quite worthy and respectable character, and even his notorious eccentricities rather heightened than lessened his reputation. The association of his name with the Presidency cannot but prove injurious to his fame in the long run. His nomination was at first generally received with derision as certainly a mere jest; and though its adoption by disaffected Republicans and by the Democracy has made the matter serious enough, the first impression was undoubtedly the real feeling of the country, while the mockery called forth by the first suggestion of the nomination veyed a true expression of the popular estimate of his fitness for the highest office in the world. The incongruity of the two ideas was felt with a degree of vivacity and received utterance with a measure of vigor which showed how fully the people appreciate the grandeur of the Presidential office and some, at least, of the qualifications required in the person who fills it. They know Greeley only as a great agitator. Though he has done a good deal to diffuse correct ideas among the masses, it is a question whether he has not done more to diffuse errors. With the exception of a single branch of political economy, there is probably no one important subject which he has even tried to master in its details. He is not only unacquainted with, but he disdains the teachings of the past on all the great subjects of human interest, and he cannot write about any of them without betraying the arrogance and conceit of the schools. Add to these faults the most reckless inconsistency, the absence of moral convictions, an almost insane ambition for office, and a love of political intrigue which makes the association of the lowest Tammany politician seem to him lovely and desirable, and you have in Greeley a candidate as unlike as possible to the popular ideal of a President of the United States. A man of mere words, his life presents no deeds as a set-off to the faults and deficiencies disclosed by his words.

The New York *Tribune* professes to be a fair-dealing, honorable journal. But its course toward the editor of *Harper's Weekly* is anything but frank and ingenuous. In order to break the force of that journal's powerful exposure of Mr. Greeley's glaring inconsistencies, the latter paper reproduces extracts from the former to show how inconsistent its editor has been; and this, notwithstanding its full knowledge of the fact that the editor of *Harper's Weekly* withdrew from the paper soon after the outbreak of the war, on account of the conservative character of its politics; not resuming his connection with it until after a very considerable interval of time, and then only on the express condition that its political tone and management should be left entirely to him. The articles which the *Tribune* quotes from were written by other persons between the period of the present editor's withdrawal from and resumption of the control of *Harper's Weekly*—so that, as will readily be seen, he was in no wise responsible for the views and sentiments to which the *Tribune* now takes exception. Yet that paper tries to hold him responsible for the opinions of other people, and at the same time inveighs against injustice.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a vigorous call upon the Democratic Senators and members of Congress to come forward and put their shoulders to the mired wheels of the Greeley go-cart; and it takes occasion, in the course of its appeal, to remind them that they will find some very interesting matter in Mr. Greeley's contributions to the *Tribune*, as texts and arguments for use upon the stump. This is quite true, and it is to be hoped the suggestion of our contemporary will at once be acted on. Just now an attempt is being made in some quarters to prove that the *Tribune's* opinions on various public matters during and since the war were often diametrically opposed to the personal views of Mr. Greeley himself; still the real sentiments of the Democratic candidate could unquestionably be got at by a careful perusal of that journal. The following passage, for instance, taken from the *Tribune* of August 18th, 1871, might be made the basis of an exceedingly cogent and effective argument why Greeley ought to receive the united support of the Democratic party. We commend it to their careful attention:

"The personal views of Mr. Greeley are exactly these. He favors the one term principle, and believes that another Republican candidate can be selected who will encounter less opposition and win more support than General Grant; and he therefore advocates such selection. But should his views be overruled, and General Grant nominated, he holds his election infinitely preferable to that of any candidate whom the Democrats may nominate; for a Democratic triumph involves the return to power of the great mass of those who for years plotted the disruption of our Union, and at length forced the Southern States into secession and rebellion. * * * A Democratic triumph involves the ascendancy of those who hate the nation's creditors because their money powerfully contributed to the overthrow of the rebellion, and will find a way to cheat them, if possible. A Democratic triumph involves the subversion of protection to home industry, with a repetition of the widespread disasters and distresses which have repeatedly and naturally followed such overthrow. The 'personal views of Mr. Greeley' lead him to deprecate a Democratic national triumph as one of the gravest national calamities."

### THE PLAIN TRUTH OF IT.

Does Senator Sumner think the Democracy do not understand the meaning of the Baltimore bargain better than he can explain it for them? He professes to believe that they are now, in reality, Republicans; but according to their own testimony they have not altered or abandoned a single iota of their principles. Governor White, of Maryland, declares they have only "taken Greeley and the Cincinnati platform *for a temporary purpose*"—and that, if successful, "the Democratic party, with its three millions of voters, *will be the power in the land* hereafter." Senator Thurman, in his letter indorsing Greeley, said: "Not that the Democratic party abandons its principles, for it does nothing of the sort," and Hendricks, of Indiana, asserts that the Democracy have not been guilty of "a desertion of convictions of right or an abandonment of essential principles." General D. S. Hill, brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, says: "We do not take Mr. Greeley from policy, but from principle. We take him because he is with us in all essential principles." The New York *World* says:

"Mr. Greeley does not represent the Republican organization. So far from this, he is the leader of a formidable bolt against it; and it is one of the great purposes of the Democratic party in this Presidential canvass to defeat and demolish that corrupt organization—a work which bids fair to be more effectually accomplished by Mr. Greeley's candidacy than it could have been by any other means."

Indeed, not a few of Mr. Greeley's supporters in the Southern States are urging his claims on the express ground that if elected he would pay the losses of the South. At a recent Greeley ratification meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, Governor Brown said:

"He supported Greeley because he loved the South, hailed Jeff. Davis, advocated universal amnesty, and had no kinfolk. He did not care what Greeley had said in the past against the South and its institutions. It was enough for him to know that now he was in favor of restoring her to her pristine rights. Greeley if elected would pay the losses of the South."

At the same meeting Congressman Golladay directed attention to the fact that—

"Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the 'wayward sisters depart in peace,' and afterward went single handed and alone to meet our commissioners in Canada, to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him or manifested any desire to go. He was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still."

At a Democratic mass meeting in Kentucky last week, Col Breckinridge, referring to the North Carolina election, then supposed to have resulted in a Democratic triumph, said, amid enthusiastic cheers, that the Democratic party confidently looked forward to its restoration, through Greeley, to the full control of the affairs of the nation; while another speaker predicted that in Greeley's success the "lost cause" would eventually be triumphantly regained. In West Virginia the Greeley confederates are doing their best to pass an amendment to the State Constitution debarring the blacks from all right to hold office. Last year Mr. Greeley himself, writing from the South, said:

"I am confident that two-thirds of the men, with nine-tenths of the women, who formerly composed the slave-holding caste, would be glad to give their houses and lands to have their slaves back again, just as they possessed them in 1860. They consider themselves robbed by emancipation; and would like their property back again, or its value in some equivalent."

The pirate Semmes recently declared that "it is Horace Greeley who has come to the Captain of the Alabama, and not the Captain of the Alabama who has gone to Greeley;" while a few days ago Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, said in a speech to his constituents:

"As our blessed Savior received the Prodigal Son, who wasted his substance, and then, coming to himself, sought shelter and a permanent rock for his feet, instead of the quicksand on which he had been perishing, do we receive Horace Greeley, who has come to himself."

These evidences incontrovertibly prove that it is Greeley, and not the Democracy, that has turned deserter. There was never a clearer or more stupendous case of treachery on record, and the attempt of Sumner to defend it only makes him a more equal sharer in the shame.

### PERSONAL.

The visit of the Mikado to Europe has now been definitely determined, and he will start upon his journey as soon as he returns from his visit to the south. The Japan *Herald* thus refers to the matter: The appointment of Japanese ambassadors at the Court of London, and to Paris, is in consequence of the determination of the Mikado to visit Europe upon his return from a contemplated tour of the empire. Three vessels of war will accompany the Mikado, and the one being built in New York will be dispatched in time to meet his Majesty in Europe. Half shrinking from the too demonstrative manifestations of friendship by Americans, people, as evinced by the reception of the late Embassy, the Mikado, as is at present understood, will repair to Paris first, and, by degrees becoming accustomed to popular ovations, will be sufficiently hardened to submit, with comparative ease, to the lionizing of our American cousins, who, whether in the line of hospitality or anything else, do nothing by halves.

It is reported that Mr. Stanton, the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mr. Gage, the husband of Mrs. Joslyn Gage, are both Greeley men, while Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gage have declared for Grant. These ladies are their husbands' better halves.

Bishop Randall, of Colorado, has just completed a missionary tour of 1,200 miles in the Territory of New Mexico, which belongs to his jurisdiction. The greater part of the journey was performed in a stage-coach. He confirmed several persons, among them Major General Granger, commander of the military district.

A letter from Berlin represents Prince Bismarck in a new light—in that, namely, of a paper maker. The paper manufactory established by the Imperial Chancellor, on his estate at Varzin, has proved so successful, says the writer, that it is impossible to meet the large orders which come from England. This paper is made of chips of fir—that, at least, is the chief element—and the annual consumption of fir wood is at the rate of 600 klafter to keep the manufactory supplied. A new workshop is now being erected which will require no fewer than 1,500 klafter of wood a year. The fir forests in the vicinity, which it has been found necessary to acquire, will furnish ample supplies for several years of the raw material for Prince Bismarck's paper mill.

Bob. Toombs and Jos. Brown, ex-Governors of Georgia, tried to fight a duel lately, but their back-bones went back on them severely. Toombs first blustered up and showed fight under the impression that Brown was down on duels. Brown got word some way that Toombs intended the thing as a bluff, and had no idea of showing his hand, whereupon he furiously accepted Toombs's imaginary challenge. At this juncture both men took deadly fright, and no more has been heard from either of them. The Southern people are laughing in their sleeves over this fresh display of chivalric valor.

Second Lieutenant Charles Jordan, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Jackson, Mississippi, and recently detailed as assistant quartermaster of the post, deserted last week, taking with him something over a thousand dollars in government bonds. He was arrested in New Orleans a few days afterward, and taken back to Jackson.

Banks was the hero of the Red river expedition in pursuit of Dick Taylor, and now he has joined the Salt river expedition with Horace Greeley.

A romantic lady of the French nobility, aged eighty-two, is spending her time and money in renovating the tomb of Abelard and Eloise at Pere la Chaise.

Delegates from the local associations of ship owners and managers are to meet in national convention in Cleveland at the end of September, to consult together in regard to the interests of steam navigation. This gathering will take place sufficiently early to enable steamboat men to agree upon a course of action which can be made effective at the next session of Congress. The original call contemplated a convention in Washington in December, but an earlier period has been considered desirable, for obvious reasons. It is proposed to lay before the convention full statements of all the casualties of a serious nature which have occurred to our steam vessels during the season of navigation of 1872, with a record of the causes of each disaster, so far as they can be ascertained; and the necessary result of the reception of these reports from the different local organizations will be a discussion of the amendments to the steamboat law which are required to insure the safety of life and property.

The harvest season in the great grain growing regions of the Northwest is now at its height, and promises a bountiful yield. The weather is exceedingly favorable, farmers have all the hands they need, and the grain is generally reported to be in fine condition.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The probabilities that the Geneva Arbitrators will award the United States a gross sum for damages incurred are said to grow stronger as the work progresses. This is in accordance with the fitness of things. The damages themselves were a gross outrage.

A telegraph clerk of London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, recently formed an acquaintance with and attachment for a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin. He made a proposal of marriage to her, and she accepted him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from their electric affinities is said to have turned out admirably.

There has lately been discovered in New York, a society whose object is to bring Italian children to this country, where they are hired out to speculators, who furnish them hand-organs and place them upon the street corners, where they are required to earn at least a dollar a day.

Plantamour's comet has already induced several amateur astronomers in New York to erect observatories on the roofs of their houses, and one eccentric old gentleman, living in the neighborhood of the Central Park, betakes himself nightly to his house-top, fearing that the meteoric phenomenon may occur while he is abed.

An English magistrate recently determined a suit where a young man and young woman claimed the same landed estate, by suggesting that if they would only marry they could both live on the farm and leave a clear title to the next generation. To this the couple agreed, much to the disgust of the legal fraternity.

The romantic and beautiful scenery of Mauch Chunk and the Switchback is attracting greater throngs of pleasure-seekers this year than ever before.

England is now enjoying the success of the postal telegraph system. The increase of messages is said to have been tremendous. It is thought that this system will, in a great measure, supersede the postal service in that country.

The diamond fever is spreading. A second mining company, claiming to be the original discoverers of the new diamond fields in Arizona, is incorporated with a fabulous capital, and a third is forming.

A leading astronomical instrument maker in New York avers that he never remembers the sale of meteoroscopes and astroscopes to be so large as at present, numbers of persons purchasing these instruments in anticipation of next Monday's comet.

Nebraska intends to build on firm pillars. At the State teachers' institute, which has just closed, all the delegates reported school interests in a very fine condition and constantly improving.

In California a million acres are devoted this year to the growth of wheat, for which the farmers will receive about $15,000,000.

The "bolting" movement is spreading in Kentucky. A single 'squire in Aberdeen, Ohio, has married thirty-nine runaway couples from the former State within the past four months.

Alkali lands, heretofore considered almost worthless, are found to be excellent for cotton. In California, the cotton planted on alkali soil is a month ahead of that planted on the adobe lands.

Commodore Vanderbilt has conceived the desperate resolve of getting up a corner in religion. He is going to build a church.

None but the brave deserve the fair. An Indiana lass is now engaged to be married to a young man whose hand she refused seven times.

In many cases the rapid consolidation of plaster of Paris is a serious inconvenience, but it is said in a French journal that this difficulty in its employment may be remedied by the addition of from two to four per cent. of the root of marsh mallow, finely powdered. With this simple treatment the plaster, it is stated, will not set for an hour at least.

Very large fires are reported to be again raging in some of the Michigan woods, and apprehensions are entertained in some quarters of a repetition of the fearful scenes of last fall.

Moonlight croquet parties are coming into fashion. Some fearfully long games are played, and it is said that the balls have a decided tendency to roll off into the shady places.

A new liquor has just been invented, which has not yet received a name, but it is said to possess all the merits of every other stimulant —and more too. It is made of benzine and ether, and throws the drinker into a state of mental exilaration that lasts for hours.

It is said that the season is by no means so brilliant at Saratoga and Long Branch as last year. Not only is the number of visitors less, but they are of the moderately extravagant class, and aside from their actual board expense are not inclined to throw money around with the looseness of former years. Sensible.

Horace Greeley has been done in sugar by an enterprising confectioner, and now every little shaver in the country goes in for licking him.

The effect of the change wrought by the completion of the Suez canal upon the prosperity of some of the European Mediterranean cities is something marvelous. In Marseilles warehouses and stores are to let, villages are deserted, and grass is literally growing on the quays, while Brindisi, the present point of departure, has wakened from the slumber of ages to bask in the gleams of a golden fortune.

The system of tenements is now coming into general use in Texas. Some of these inclosures are on a vast scale. One of them in Southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 2,900 men on saddle-horses to attend to them.

Signor Palmieri, the Italian professor who exposed himself to so much danger during the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius for the sake of scientific observation, asserts that volcanic lightnings do not occur without thunder. This is opposed to the statements of ancient historians in regard to Vesuvius.

The island of May, in the Frith of Forth, on the coast of Scotland, has recently been so overrun by ants as to destroy the value of the land occupied by the light-house keepers there, and an investigation of the matter has been ordered by the Light-house Commissioners.

The annual benediction of the sea at Ostend was gone through this year with unusual pomp, and is said to have been very imposing. An altar was erected on the beach, whence the bishop, after a short address, blessed the ocean to which Ostend owes its prosperity.

The new shipping law has called forth a great deal of opposition from the persons whose fraudulent and irregular practices the law is intended to stop.

Whenever a mortgage, deed of trust, or any incumbrance is made upon insured property, notice should be given to the company, otherwise the insurance is void.

Americans eat more sugar, man for man, than any other people. If diet has any effect on dispositions, we should be very sweet and rapidly growing sweeter.

Chess by telegraph has been played just now at the Crystal Palace at Norwood on a scale never tried before. Games were conducted over the wires with five towns in the United Kingdom, twenty games being carried on simultaneously.

On the strength of twenty lives having been lost in a series of slight accidents on the English railways, Parliament has been requested to investigate the causes of the disasters, and inquire into the general management of the roads, with a view to insure the safety of travelers.

An ordinary black spider in a grist mill, in Manchester, New Hampshire, a few days ago, caught a small mouse, bound him hand and foot, and was hoisting him into his parlor by means of a cob-web windlass when discovered. He had him about two inches from the floor when his proceedings were interrupted.

An Albany paper gives the following interesting account of a poor black man, named "Uncle Jake," who recently died in that city: "One dreary night in September, 1863, a company of the Fourteenth Vermont Infantry was on picket duty in a pine swamp near Newbern, North Carolina, when Uncle Jake came into the lines at the risk of his life to tell that a large force of rebels would gobble them up that night. On this information the company were deployed as skirmishers, and about midnight came in contact with the enemy, and drove them back in great astonishment to find the Yankees ready to meet them. A few weeks later the captain and two sergeants of the Vermont company were taken prisoners and put in a boat to cross the bay. Uncle Jake, who was rowing, cut the cord that bound them, and they, with a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering their captors and making them prisoners. Later still, Uncle Jake went out to get his wife and children and bring them within the lines, when he was seized by the rebels and tortured to get some information of the Union forces. News was carried to the Union pickets, and a squad of cavalry went out just in time to find the rebels in the act of stringing old Jake up to a tree, having failed to get any satisfaction from him. A short fight and Jake was free again. These are only some of the incidents, which would form a volume if written. The war closed, and Uncle Jake was brought North. His wife died in Boston, and his children scattered. Two years ago he came to Albany, and with a small boy went around gathering ashes from day to day. Uncle Jake was a Christian if there ever was one in this world. Three times a day he was seen to kneel down in the camp among the soldiers and pray fervently for the blessings of heaven on 'Mass Linkum and his boys.' A little Testament, worn and black with age, was his constant companion."

### Earthquakes and Floods in Europe.

The London *Telegraph*, judging by the recent extraordinary freaks of the elements in Europe, thinks the earth must be out of order. The *Telegraph* thus describes some of the more remarkable freaks on the continent:

A tremendous rain storm recently broke over the district about Prague, and such torrents have since rolled from mountain and upland that the rivers of that province are like raging seas, while fully one-eighth of its pastures and arable lands lie under water. Houses and farmsteads have been swept away, whole villages, indeed, have disappeared, with live stock, stacks, implements, and what is worse than all, scores, nay, it is said, hundreds of the agricultural inhabitants. The Molgan and Eger thus prematurely swollen, have poured a monstrous volume into the Elbe, which has in turn flooded its banks with great damage. Other German rivers have similarly burst their bounds, and even steady Father Rhine has gone mad and submerged the country near Tarasburg, while further off the Moselle, near Nancy, presents the aspect of a vast tempestuous lake. Switzerland has experienced a corresponding visitation. At Berne the Aar has overflowed into the town, Friburg and the Valais are drenched, the pleasant cantons near and far beneath the Bernese and Pennine Alps have seen their bridges swept away, their growing rye and oats laid low, and their hay crops sodden.

But, next to Bohemia, the case of North Italy appears perhaps the worst. The lakes and rivers of Lombardy have been gorged with a flood of waters equalling or exceeding that which came down in 1869. The mountain roads of the Simpion and St. Gothard have been rent and blocked by furious torrents, bursting their embankments and leaping through the massive bridges which span them. The Sesia, Magela, and other Alpine channels, which lead the upper waters to the plains, have flung a foaming deluge into the lakes of Maggiore, Lugano and Como, and these, no longer able to discharge it fast enough by the Ticino, Adda and Po, have risen above bank and wall, and laid the flax and mulberry districts of Lombardy under a sea of inundation, which stands half way up the telegraph poles, and is reported to have wrought ruin estimated at many millions of livres. We might lengthen the melancholy catalogue of damages by speaking of the Loire, the Rhone and many other rivers of France, which have followed the example of the Alta-Italian streams, but enough has been said, no doubt, to prove that, while our farmers are soaked, those of neighboring countries have been deluged, if indeed, the worst be over yet.

The New York *Railroad Gazette* publishes the proceedings of the recent session of the association of master mechanics, when a committee appointed last year presented a report upon the Westinghouse brake, and a discussion upon it followed. There was substantial unanimity as to its utility, and differences only on minor points, as to whether it saved the wear of the wheels, etc. A table is printed showing the experience of western roads with it. We are surprised to see the large number of western roads, great and small, that have adopted it, while our eastern trunk roads are still hoping to save us from destruction by whistling twice to the sleepy brakeman napping on the velvets of the passenger car.—*Springfield Republican.*

The overflowed Alabama cotton fields, now that the water has left them, look black as if charred with fire.


**What We Need When Debilitated.**

Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach, its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than at midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they make few proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously humbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase the knock-down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.


### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

*For Supreme Judge.*
ULYSSES MERCUR.

*For Auditor General.*
HARRISON ALLEN,

*For Congressmen at Large.*
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

*For Presidential Electors at Large.*
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Cibbon, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

### COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
*President Judge Common Pleas Court.*
JAMES P. STERRETT.
*Associate Judge.*
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
*First City District.*—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
*Second City District.*—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
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DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.


SUMMER GOODS.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES.

LADIES' SCARFS, in Bias Silk, all shades and tints.
BRUSSELS NETT SCARFS.
CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS.
Fine Taffeta and Gros Grain RIBBONS, all numbers and shades.
Plain and Plaid SASH RIBBONS, real bargains.
LEATHER BELTS, Plain and with Satchel attached.
Large and small SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, at Lowest Prices.
FINE PORTMONNAIES.
Fine Silk and Fancy JAPANESE FANS, in great variety.
JET AND BEAD PINS, ORNAMENTS and SLIDES.
Ladies' and Misses' STRAW HATS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS Below Cost.
FANCY TIPS AND WINGS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Lisle and Doe Skin TRAVELING GLOVES.

Assortment Complete in Every Department, at

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RETAIL.

CLOSING OUT

Summer Goods

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

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Pure Wines of All Kinds.

Pure Brandy, Pure Gin.

All of my own importation, and guaranteed Strictly Pure and Genuine.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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ENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

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DIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points

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Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

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BANKERS,

er Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.


THURSDAY EVENING, August 8, 1872.

The local market moves with becoming calmness and eminently respectable dullness.

Loans are not pressing, and matured paper, as a rule, is promptly met.

Local stocks are stagnant. We note sales of the Philadelphia Stock Board of city 58 & 58. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s are quoted at 92 bid, and 94 asked. We hear of small lot of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad stock offered at 86, which seems a low figure. The stock is guaranteed 7 per cent. dividends by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished the same by Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning. | Noon. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...Bonds of 1881..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1862..... | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1864..... | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1865 (old)..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1865 (new)..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1867..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...Bonds of 1868..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...s..... | 112 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| ...s..... | 112 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| ...d..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| ...rency 6s..... | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| ...d..... | 115¾ |
| ...ited States 6s of 1881..... | 115¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s of 1862..... | 116¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s of 1864..... | 116¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s of 1865..... | 116¾ |
| ...ited States 10-40s..... | 115¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867..... | 115¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868..... | 115¾ |
| ...ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868..... | 115¾ |
| ...ion Pacific Railroad..... | 115¾ |
| ...ntral Pacific Railroad..... | 114 |
| ...rrency Pacific..... | |

—We call attention to the advertisement of the Arkansas State loan, issued in aid of the Arkansas Central Railway Company, and indorsed by that company. The State as funded her ante-war debt, and has paid promptly the interest on her funded loan. The bonds are issued under section six of the State Constitution, which provides that the credit of the State or people shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot box," by the law authorizing these bonds they are issued to the railway companies only as sections of ten miles of the road are graded and ready for the rails; and upon each successive application of the company for an issue of bonds, a rigid showing is required of the uses to which the bonds previously given have been applied.

The debt of the State of Arkansas is only $4,200,000, while her taxable wealth is assessed at $120,000,000.

For a short time the bonds are offered at the low rate of 70 cents and interest.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| August 8, 1872. | 10 a.m. | 11 a.m. | 12 m. | 1 p.m. | 2 p.m. | 3 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 a.m. | 11 a.m. | 12 m. | 1 p.m. | 2 p.m. | 3 p.m. |
| Gold..... | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| Canton..... | 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Union Tel..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quicksilver..... | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Quicksilver pref..... | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Adams Express..... | 97¾ | ..... | 96¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wells Fargo..... | 97¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| American Express..... | 53¾ | ..... | 53¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States Express..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Central..... | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| New York Central Scrip..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie..... | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Hudson River..... | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Michigan Central..... | 116 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan Southern..... | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Illinois Central..... | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh..... | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Chicago and Northwest..... | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Do. preferred..... | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Rock Island..... | 94¾ | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| St. Paul..... | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Do. preferred..... | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Wabash..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do. preferred..... | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Fort Wayne..... | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 31¾ | ..... | 31¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago and Alton..... | 117¾ | ..... | 117¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do. preferred..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toledo, Wabash & Western..... | 28¾ | ..... | 28¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem..... | 116 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey Central..... | 96¾ | ..... | 96¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Union Pacific..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn's Central..... | 58¾ | Lehigh Valley R. R.. | 59¾ | | | |
| Phila. and Erie..... | 27¾ | North Penna R. R.... | 53 | | | |
| Lehigh Navigation..... | 42¾ | United Co's of N. J.. | 126 | | | |
| Catawissa..... | 15 | Schuylkill Navigat'n. | 15 | | | |
| Oil Creek & Alle'y R.. | 34¾ | Reading..... | 58¾ | | | |

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

We are at a loss what to say about the market today, from the fact that there are no changes in leading articles, if we except bacon, which has advanced on the following brands: Plain shoulders, 8c; rib sides, 9¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, 10¼c. All other leading articles of trade are unchanged in price. Trade is not active, and, indeed, may be called dull, though not more so than was to be expected at this season of the year. We might speculate on the future of the flour and grain market but forbear, trusting to time to set matters right. We omit our usual extended quotations:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchor A..... | 14 c | Idaho..... | 13½c |
| Eagle..... | 14 c | Duquesne..... | 13½c |
| Conewago..... | 13½c | Magnolia..... | 11¾c |
| PRINTS. | | | |
| Merrimacks..... | 11½c | Richmond..... | 11½c |
| Spragues..... | 11½c | Pacifics..... | 11½c |
| Americans..... | 11½c | Mourning..... | 11½c |
| Conestogas..... | 11½c | Garner..... | 11 c |
| Allen Pinks..... | 12 c | | |

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 22,300 | $ 80 | 92 |
| | 21,100 | 93 | 1.05 |
| | 42,500 | 1.05 | 1.15 |
| | 32,800 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| | 780 | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| | 19,000 | 17.00 | 17.200 |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster..... | 14 | Glasgow..... | 13½ |
| Bates..... | 14 | | |

DELAINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton..... | 20c | Manchester..... | 20c |
| Pacific..... | 20c | | |

TICKINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whitaker..... | 40 c | Conestoga Medal..... | 21c |
| Portsmouth..... | 32 c | Pennsylvania..... | 17c |
| Ronoke..... | 28 c | | |

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

| | Per Cent. | Per gal. |
|---|---|---|
| Common rectified Whisky..... | | $ 90@ 95 |
| Proof rectified..... | | 1 05@1 10 |
| Monongahela Rye, 1 year old..... | 100 | 1 50 |
| Monongahela Rye, 2 years old..... | 100 | 1 75 |
| Monongahela Rye, 3 years old..... | 100 | 2 50 |
| Monongahela Rye, 4 years old..... | 100 | 3 25 |
| Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old | | |
| 5 years old..... | 100 | 5 00 |
| Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old | | |
| proof gallon..... | | 2 25 |
| Domestic brandy, proof gallon..... | | 1 90 |
| Imported brandy..... | | 6 00@9 00 |
| Domestic brandy..... | | 1 50@4 75 |
| Domestic Gin..... | | 2 00@3 50 |
| Holland Gin..... | | 1 90@2 50 |
| R. B. Brandy..... | | 1 50@1 75 |
| Cherry Brandy..... | | 1 50@1 75 |
| Port Wine..... | | 1 50@1 75 |
| Port Wine, "Crown"..... | | 2 00@2 50 |
| Port Wine, "Vallette"..... | | 1 50@1 75 |
| Sherry Wine, "Vallette"..... | | 2 25@2 75 |
| Sherry Wine, "Crown"..... | | 50@4 00 |
| Sherry Wine, "Harmony"..... | | 1 75@2 00 |
| Rum, "New England"..... | | 5 00@5 50 |
| Rum, "Jamaica"..... | Quarts | Pints. |
| Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"..... | $27 00 | $29 00 |
| Champagne, "Imperial"..... | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Champagne, "Gold Seal"..... | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Highwines..... | | $ 97a1 00 |

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

The new clip is coming in more freely, though holders are still firm in their views and are heading for the top figures which purchasers are not inclined to pay. The following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common fleece..... | 60@62 | Tub-washed..... | 65@68 |
| Medium fleece..... | 60@62 | Unwashed..... | 46@48 |
| Fine fleece..... | 60@62 | | |

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1872.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | head. | head. | head. | head. | head. |
| Thursday, August 1st..... | 1,800 | 3,400 | 4,845 | 6 | 6 |
| Friday, August 2d..... | 1,000 | 1,800 | 2,342 | 4 | 4 |
| Saturday, August 3d..... | 2,100 | 4,200 | 900 | 13 | |
| Monday, August 5th..... | 1,000 | 5,312 | 3,000 | 60 | |
| Tuesday, August 6th..... | 1,020 | 3,000 | 380 | 45 | |
| Wednesday, August 7th..... | 1,220 | 3,146 | 3,380 | 45 | |
| Total..... | 9,293 | 22,475 | 13,047 | 268 | |
| Last week..... | 8,610 | 13,225 | 11,445 | 202 | |

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Below will be found the rates of freight on live stock from and to all principal points. By reference it will be seen that a change has occurred in the freights on hogs. Thirty-five cents per hundred pounds is now charged to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where heretofore the rates were thirty-seven and one-half cents:

| | Cattle. Per 100 lbs | Hogs. Per 100 lbs | Sheep. Per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago to Pittsburgh..... | 45c | 50c | 55c |
| Crestline to Pittsburgh..... | 30c | 30c | 30c |
| Cincinnati to Pittsburgh..... | 30c | 30c | 30c |
| Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh..... | 42c | 42c | 30c |
| St. Louis to Pittsburgh, specific rate)..... | 90c | 87½ per car 30c | |
| | CATTLE. | HOGS. | SHEEP. |
| | Per 100 lbs. | Per 100 lbs. | Per car. |
| Pittsburgh to Harrisburg..... | 22½c | 37½c | $25 00 |
| Pittsburgh to Lancaster..... | 22½c | 37½c | 55 00 |
| Pittsburgh to Philadelphia..... | 22½c | 35 c | 55 00 |
| Pittsburgh to Baltimore..... | 22½c | 35 c | 50 00 |
| Pittsburgh to New York..... | 25 c | 37½c | 60 00 |

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

Cattle.

The cattle market at the time of our last weekly review was firm and steady, with the market rather in favor of sellers, that is the feeling was good and they had no trouble to dispose of stock and that too at good prices. Prime and extra cattle were in light supply and there is a fair demand for these grades, holders sold to an advantage, the best stock selling as high as $8 00 per 100 lbs. On Thursday the market opened up fair and sales were made of a good many cattle, the bulk of which ranged from medium to common. Buyers purchase liberally and in the evening the yards were pretty well cleared of stock intended for this market. Prices ruled about the same as at the first of the week. On common cattle the feeling was a little better, although prices could not be said to be much if any higher, yet the market was not overstocked and consignments were worked off without the delay sometimes experienced when the run is heavy. On Friday the offerings were light, and found ready sale, the market for the week closing in the evening firm and strong. This week the market opened on Tuesday with a fair number of buyers in attendance. The receipts up till Tuesday were heavy, the greater portion however consisting of through cattle not intended for sale here. The offerings for the week were still fair and sufficient to meet the demand, although some buyers complained that they could not find of as good quality as they wanted. The bulk of the arrivals were from common to medium. Buyers from the country took but few cattle, and a good many small cattle were sold. The advices from the east were not quite so favorable and prices were hardly up to those of last week. To-day there has been fair and with buyers in the yards purchasing, the ceiling on good cattle is firm and they are selling full as well as last week. The lower grades are a shade lower, though trade is active and they are changing hands freely.

PRICES.

Following are the current prices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair to prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,00 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, bulls, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls and stags, $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the hog trade was very good, the best selling as high as $5 25 to $5 70, and in a firm and advancing market. On Thursday the feeling was still good and prices advanced until sales were made from $5 75 to $5 85, the highest figures that had been paid for some time. On Friday the run was fair, and trade not quite so active or prices so good. Buyers reported the market off about 10c per 100 lbs, and there seemed to be a feeling to bring down the rates if an opportunity occurred. Buyers for Philadelphia market sent to Baltimore for hogs, and on Saturday the demand was light, the run not heavy, still it exceeded the demand and the consequence was hogs dropped suddenly full 50c per 100, or about $100 per car, the best not selling higher than $5 25 and the bulk weighing weak and drooping. This week the run was heavy up to and including Tuesday. The market ruled dull and not many hogs were sold up to Tuesday afternoon, the Philadelphia buyers not taking any. Prices were a full dollar per hundred or $200 per car lower than one week ago. To-day the run has been fair but the demand is better and an improved feeling ruled in the trade. Following are the prices at which the different grades are now selling: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 85 to $4 90; Yorkers $4 40 to $4 75; common $4 00.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the trade was fair and the supply equal to the demand, sales made of the best grades pretty soon after arrival. On Friday and Saturday the trade ruled very dull with prices a shade lower, and two loads remained unsold. This week, as will be seen by receipts above, the number of sheep on sale has been large. Buyers from Philadelphia report a bad market the last week, and came here determined to purchase low. The run proving heavy gave them a good opportunity to bear down the market, and on Tuesday they purchased but little. It was evident that to make sales holders would have to concede to the demands of buyers, and to-day the stock sold has been at prices from 25c to 37c, and in some cases 50c lower than the same stock would have commanded last week. The pens are yet pretty well filled with stock, though the week is half gone, and it looks as though the market would decline even more toward the last of the week. Some drovers refused to sell yesterday, at the prices offered, and shipped out. The quality of the sheep on sale this week is fair, though as is most always the case, the medium and lower grades are in fullest supply. Good sheep sell the best, and there is the least decline on them in not running more than 25c per hundred. Following are the current rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep and up, $5 75; prime, 80 to 85 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; good, 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4 00.

Cattle Sales.

Below will be found sales as made by the principal dealers.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 19,550 | 5 37½ | 3 | 3,300 | 5 37 |
| 1 | 1,200 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,140 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 4,180 | 4 00 | 7 | 2,500 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 4,070 | 5 00 | 8 | 8,400 | 5 00 |
| 1 | 1,180 | 4 50 | 18 | 19,800 | 6 50 |
| 1 | 1,020 | 5 00 | 5 | 4,275 | 4 00 |
| 18 | 18,920 | 4 75 | 18 | 18,360 | |
| 18 | 18,520 | 4 80 | 18 | 20,880 | |
| 18 | 21,840 | 6 00 | 17 | 20,970 | |
| 18 | 18,700 | 4 75 | 18 | 20,700 | |
| 21 | 17,550 | 4 00 | 19 | 21,280 | |
| 18 | 19,530 | 4 25 | 3 | 3,240 | |

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 7,250 | 4 90 | 47 | 9,140 | 4 90 |
| 5 | 970 | 4 90 | 74 | 14,280 | 4 85 |
| 24 | 21,960 | 4 80 | 43 | 10,040 | 4 80 |
| 24 | 4,080 | 4 40 | 25 | 4,530 | 4 90 |
| 11 | 11,430 | 5 30 | 109 | 19,140 | 4 80 |
| 11 | 21,200 | 5 10 | 192 | 37,340 | 4 85 |
| 18 | 35,230 | 5 00 | 168 | 31,800 | 4 80 |
| 126 | 26,290 | 4 90 | 50 | 9,010 | 4 80 |
| 11 | 21,720 | 5 00 | 49 | 9,680 | 4 75 |
| 11 | 2,060 | 4 80 | 11 | 21,970 | 4 80 |
| 5 | 9,380 | 4 60 | 28 | 6,800 | 4 85 |
| 18 | 12,450 | 4 50 | 47 | 10,370 | 4 85 |
| 5 | 2,880 | 4 12 | 51 | 10,850 | 4 85 |
| 5 | 4,050 | 4 45 | 42 | 8,040 | 4 75 |
| 13 | 11,3 0 | 4 55 | 52 | 11,620 | 4 75 |
| 13 | 10,380 | 4 50 | 48 | 8,880 | 4 80 |
| 4 | 3,370 | 4 50 | 36 | 8,300 | 4 80 |
| 13 | 21,550 | 4 55 | 42 | 10,670 | 4 85 |
| 13 | 11,280 | 4 75 | 48 | 9,120 | 4 60 |
| 47 | 11,180 | 5 00 | | | |

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22,300 | $ 80 | 92 | 20,400 | 5 65 |
| | 21,100 | 93 | 1.05 | 20,120 | 4 80 |
| | 42,500 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 3,450 | 5 00 |
| | 32,800 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 2,780 | 4 90 |
| | 780 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 17,200 | 4 37 |

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21,660 | 6 62½ | 480 |
| | 20,550 | 4 65 131 | 22,730 |
| | 21,120 | 4 65 132 | 4,060 |
| | 19,770 | 5 00 | |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24,980 | $ 80 | 89 | 19,560 | 5 00 |
| | 46,020 | 5 70 | 776 | 70,870 | 5 62 |
| | 41,310 | 5 60 | 745 | 41,310 | 5 65 |
| | 20,470 | 5 70 | 47 | 10,370 | 5 65 |
| | 2,300 | 4 00 | 8 | 640 | 5 00 |
| | 37,020 | 5 75 | 130 | 21,440 | 5 75 |
| | 25,920 | 5 80 | 98 | 17,740 | 5 80 |
| | 16,220 | 4 80 | 13 | 2,510 | 4 60 |
| | 11,770 | 4 80 | 83 | 9,060 | 4 60 |
| | 13,070 | 4 90 | 22 | 3,320 | 4 65 |
| | 1,150 | 4 60 | 46 | 9,130 | 4 65 |
| | 21,420 | 4 60 | 46 | 9,550 | 4 25 |
| | 1,710 | 4 50 | 4 | 1,000 | 4 50 |
| | 19,700 | 4 35 | 10 | 1,450 | 4 00 |
| | 20,160 | 4 60 | 45 | 9,210 | 4 00 |
| | 5,320 | 5 00 | 10 | 1,120 | 5 00 |

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 16,930 | 5 60 | 33 | 7,320 | 5 20 |
| | 8,210 | 4 60 | 20 | 3,940 | 4 95 |
| | 4,230 | 5 50 | 13 | 2,970 | 5 25 |
| | 12,800 | 5 40 | 86 | 21,020 | 5 20 |
| | 9,410 | 4 90 | 43 | 10,270 | 4 95 |
| | 17,980 | 5 00 | 76 | 15,030 | 4 90 |
| | 22,670 | 4 70 | 47 | 10,710 | 4 50 |
| | 11,040 | 4 70 | 10 | 1,400 | 4 50 |
| | 16,710 | 4 80 | 13 | 3,270 | 4 75 |
| | 13,210 | 4 85 | | | |

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 49,000 | $ 80 | 84 | 6,320 | 4 70 |
| | 22,040 | 5 45 | 5 | 1,140 | 5 60 |
| | 19,180 | 5 50 | 3 | 2,150 | 4 70 |
| | 12,330 | 5 00 | 14 | 3,120 | 4 70 |
| | 19,780 | 4 85 | 43 | 9,050 | 4 75 |
| | 17,940 | 4 85 | 96 | 21,100 | 4 90 |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19,560 | 5 35 | 18 | 16,480 | 4 80 |
| | 2,310 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,360 | 5 00 |
| | 1,300 | 3 00 | 38 | 30,210 | 5 30 |
| | 20,670 | 5 15 | 37 | 8,930 | 5 00 |
| | 14,010 | 4 25 | 3 | 4,110 | 2 75 |
| | 1,090 | 3 00 | | | |

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 39,720 | $15 off | 6 90 | 6 | 1,200 |
| | 19,560 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 30,540 |
| | 3,350 | 6 | 70 | 18 | 30,780 |
| 5 | bulls | 3,950 | 2 | 70 | 21,020 |
| | 1 | 1,090 | 4 | 50 | 18 |
| | 1 | cow | 3 | 00 | |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11,830 | 5 62½ | 16 | 21,140 | 5 75 |
| | 23,050 | 5 12½ | 78 | 39,500 | 5 80 |
| | 41,090 | 6 25 | 17 | 21,550 | 6 85 |
| | 16,230 | 6 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 19,810 | 5 75 | 20 | 18,800 | 6 85 |
| | 19,530 | 5 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 5,100 | 6 00 | 13 | 14,480 | 6 00 |
| | 5,250 | 6 00 | 4 | 3,960 | 5 90 |
| | 20,090 | 5 80 | 5 | 4,200 | 5 85 |
| | 18,010 | 5 2 | 18 | 18,840 | 5 90 |
| | 4,170 | 4 75 | 2 | 2,040 | 4 75 |
| | 22,500 | 5 75 | 20 | 19,000 | 5 85 |
| | 3,310 | 5 50 | 19 | 21,360 | 5 75 |
| | 19,150 | 4 00 | 22 | | |

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 46,600 | | | 16,840 | 6 65 |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19,550 | 5 37½ | 3 | 3,300 | 5 37 |
| | 1,200 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,140 | 5 00 |
| | 4,180 | 4 00 | 7 | 2,500 | 5 00 |
| | 4,070 | 5 00 | 8 | 8,400 | 5 00 |
| | 1,180 | 4 50 | 18 | 19,800 | 6 50 |
| | 1,020 | 5 00 | 5 | 4,275 | 4 00 |
| | 18,920 | 4 75 | 18 | 18,360 | |
| | 18,520 | 4 80 | 18 | 20,880 | |
| | 21,840 | 6 00 | 17 | 20,970 | |
| | 18,700 | 4 75 | 18 | 20,700 | |
| | 17,550 | 4 00 | 19 | 21,280 | |
| | 19,530 | 4 25 | 3 | 3,240 | |

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19,660 | 5 35 | 18 | 16,480 | 4 80 |
| | 2,310 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,360 | 5 00 |
| | 1,300 | 3 00 | 38 | 30,210 | 5 30 |
| | 20,670 | 5 15 | 37 | 8,930 | 5 00 |
| | 14,010 | 4 25 | 3 | 4,110 | 2 75 |
| | 1,090 | 3 00 | | | |

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 39,720 | $15 off | 6 90 | 6 | 1,200 |
| | 19,560 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 30,540 |
| | 3,350 | 6 | 70 | 18 | 30,780 |
| 5 | bulls | 3,950 | 2 | 70 | 21,020 |
| | 1 | 1,090 | 4 | 50 | 18 |
| | 1 | cow | 3 | 00 | |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11,830 | 5 62½ | 16 | 21,140 | 5 75 |
| | 23,050 | 5 12½ | 78 | 39,500 | 5 80 |
| | 41,090 | 6 25 | 17 | 21,550 | 6 85 |
| | 16,230 | 6 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 19,810 | 5 75 | 20 | 18,800 | 6 85 |
| | 19,530 | 5 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 5,100 | 6 00 | 13 | 14,480 | 6 00 |
| | 5,250 | 6 00 | 4 | 3,960 | 5 90 |
| | 20,090 | 5 80 | 5 | 4,200 | 5 85 |
| | 18,010 | 5 2 | 18 | 18,840 | 5 90 |
| | 4,170 | 4 75 | 2 | 2,040 | 4 75 |
| | 22,500 | 5 75 | 20 | 19,000 | 5 85 |
| | 3,310 | 5 50 | 19 | 21,360 | 5 75 |
| | 19,150 | 4 00 | 22 | | |

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 46,600 | | | 16,840 | 6 65 |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19,550 | 5 37½ | 3 | 3,300 | 5 37 |
| | 1,200 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,140 | 5 00 |
| | 4,180 | 4 00 | 7 | 2,500 | 5 00 |
| | 4,070 | 5 00 | 8 | 8,400 | 5 00 |
| | 1,180 | 4 50 | 18 | 19,800 | 6 50 |
| | 1,020 | 5 00 | 5 | 4,275 | 4 00 |
| | 18,920 | 4 75 | 18 | 18,360 | |
| | 18,520 | 4 80 | 18 | 20,880 | |
| | 21,840 | 6 00 | 17 | 20,970 | |
| | 18,700 | 4 75 | 18 | 20,700 | |
| | 17,550 | 4 00 | 19 | 21,280 | |
| | 19,530 | 4 25 | 3 | 3,240 | |

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 39,720 | $15 off | 6 90 | 6 | 1,200 |
| | 19,560 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 30,540 |
| | 3,350 | 6 | 70 | 18 | 30,780 |
| 5 | bulls | 3,950 | 2 | 70 | 21,020 |
| | 1 | 1,090 | 4 | 50 | 18 |
| | 1 | cow | 3 | 00 | |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11,830 | 5 62½ | 16 | 21,140 | 5 75 |
| | 23,050 | 5 12½ | 78 | 39,500 | 5 80 |
| | 41,090 | 6 25 | 17 | 21,550 | 6 85 |
| | 16,230 | 6 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 19,810 | 5 75 | 20 | 18,800 | 6 85 |
| | 19,530 | 5 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 5,100 | 6 00 | 13 | 14,480 | 6 00 |
| | 5,250 | 6 00 | 4 | 3,960 | 5 90 |
| | 20,090 | 5 80 | 5 | 4,200 | 5 85 |
| | 18,010 | 5 2 | 18 | 18,840 | 5 90 |
| | 4,170 | 4 75 | 2 | 2,040 | 4 75 |
| | 22,500 | 5 75 | 20 | 19,000 | 5 85 |
| | 3,310 | 5 50 | 19 | 21,360 | 5 75 |
| | 19,150 | 4 00 | 22 | | |

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 46,600 | | | 16,840 | 6 65 |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19,550 | 5 37½ | 3 | 3,300 | 5 37 |
| | 1,200 | 5 00 | 7 | 1,140 | 5 00 |
| | 4,180 | 4 00 | 7 | 2,500 | 5 00 |
| | 4,070 | 5 00 | 8 | 8,400 | 5 00 |
| | 1,180 | 4 50 | 18 | 19,800 | 6 50 |
| | 1,020 | 5 00 | 5 | 4,275 | 4 00 |
| | 18,920 | 4 75 | 18 | 18,360 | |
| | 18,520 | 4 80 | 18 | 20,880 | |
| | 21,840 | 6 00 | 17 | 20,970 | |
| | 18,700 | 4 75 | 18 | 20,700 | |
| | 17,550 | 4 00 | 19 | 21,280 | |
| | 19,530 | 4 25 | 3 | 3,240 | |

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 39,720 | $15 off | 6 90 | 6 | 1,200 |
| | 19,560 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 30,540 |
| | 3,350 | 6 | 70 | 18 | 30,780 |
| 5 | bulls | 3,950 | 2 | 70 | 21,020 |
| | 1 | 1,090 | 4 | 50 | 18 |
| | 1 | cow | 3 | 00 | |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11,830 | 5 62½ | 16 | 21,140 | 5 75 |
| | 23,050 | 5 12½ | 78 | 39,500 | 5 80 |
| | 41,090 | 6 25 | 17 | 21,550 | 6 85 |
| | 16,230 | 6 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 19,810 | 5 75 | 20 | 18,800 | 6 85 |
| | 19,530 | 5 80 | 20 | 18,900 | 6 75 |
| | 5,100 | 6 00 | 13 | 14,480 | 6 00 |
| | 5,250 | 6 00 | 4 | 3,960 | 5 90 |
| | 20,090 | 5 80 | 5 | 4,200 | 5 85 |
| | 18,010 | 5 2 | 18 | 18,840 | 5 90 |
| | 4,170 | 4 75 | 2 | 2,040 | 4 75 |
| | 22,500 | 5 75 | 20 | 19,000 | 5 85 |
| | 3,310 | 5 50 | 19 | 21,360 | 5 75 |
| | 19,150 | 4 00 | 22 | | |

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 46,600 | | | 16,840 | 6 65 |

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 5c. card rates, 2 ₰ cent. off net.

Iron wedges..... 6½c ₰ lb net

Norway Nail rods..... 10c ₰ lb net

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 30c ₰ foot of fence, less 8 ₰ cent. net.

Carriage and tire bolts.....50 and 10 ₰ cent. off net

Plow bolts..... 10 "

# GRANT! WILSON! HARTRANFT!

## Grand Republican Rally!

### Allegheny Republicans Awake!

### ENTHUSIASTIC RATIFICATION

Grant and Greeley Contrasted.

**The Issues Discussed by J. W. White, Esq., and Hon. P. C. Shannon.**

**An Immense Audience Held Closely for Over Two Hours.**

The Grant and Wilson ratification meeting last evening, in the Allegheny Diamond, was one of the largest and best political gatherings ever assembled in Allegheny county. The northeast square was crowded with earnest and attentive listeners, and the old enthusiasm of 1860 and '68 was reviewed, as the speakers warmed up with their subject, and presented in able and eloquent language the real issues of the campaign upon which the two political parties have just entered. The speeches were forcible and convincing, and were listened to with an earnestness which only a thinking and intelligent audience is capable of manifesting. There was no clap-trap or sophistry indulged in, but solid, logical argument, which met a warm response in the minds of the hearers.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by W. B. Rogers, Esq., who announced the following list of officers, who were unanimously chosen to preside:

President.—Hon. A. P. Callow.

Vice Presidents—John A. Myler, John Megraw, Joseph Walton, James M. Cooper, James Park, Jr., John Heath, James McBrier, Christian Yeager, Benj. Fulpress, Thomas Sandrett, Samuel Hastings, Col. George Gerst, H. F. Eggers, S. A. Neale, Robert White, John U. Barr, N. H. Voigtly, George E. McLain, Peter Bolster, G. Wettack, H. K. Tyler, Moses Howard, Joseph Mahoney, Peter Wolter, S. C. Schoyer, Otto Krebs, Fred. Beckert.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

Mayor Callow, on taking the chair, thanked the audience for the honor conferred, and congratulated the Republicans of Allegheny on the auspicious opening of the campaign. He then introduced as the first speaker, J. W. F. White, Esq., who was greeted with applause.

**Address of J. W. F. White.**

*Mr. President and fellow-citizens.*—For the past two days I have been under the doctor's care who told me I ought not to attend the meeting to-night. Perhaps it is imprudent in me to speak to you, but, I confess I could not resist the desire to be present in this, the first meeting of the campaign held in Allegheny. The first impulse of my heart in standing before you to-night—before this large meeting is to say, all hail, Republicans of Allegheny city.

We have met here to-night to renew our vows of allegiance to our country, and to proclaim again our Republican principles; we have met to buckle on again our armor—to march on once more to battle, and, as I believe to victory. (Cheers.) I see before me and around me many who have borne the heat and burden of three memorable campaigns. I see others, who doubtless for the first time take part in a presidential contest. I greet you veterans, in the name of that old flag, that, for a while, hung at half mast, yet in the darkest days of the rebellion still floated in beauty, and now floats in triumph all over the land, respected and honored the world over. I welcome you, young recruits, into the ranks of the largest and grandest army that ever trod the face of the earth—an army that has done more for liberty and for humanity, in the last twelve years than was accomplished in the preceding two hundred years—an army whose progress has been onward and upward, and which, in its march, has never kept pace to the music of the union.

THE SAME OLD FOE TO BE MET.

Confronting us in the field stand the old foes that we met and routed twelve years ago, eight years ago, four years ago. They have changed somewhat in appearance, but they are substantially the same enemies. The rank and file are made up mainly from the routed squadrons of the last campaign, the same old leaders are there, with only here and there a new comer or renegade from our own camp. It is the same foe, but they have changed their tactics. In 1860, 1864 and 1868, they boldly proclaimed their position and marched proudly under the old Democratic banner. But, now, they have abandoned their position and hauled down the time honored flag of slavery, and in place of it they have run up a non descript one, painted in imitation of the genuine Republican flag, and have placed it in the hands of a kind-hearted man with a white hat, as their leader.

Four years ago they were all for fighting and waging war against Republican principles and measures. Now they profess to be all for peace and fraternity. They have been, so to tell us, converted suddenly, like Saul, of Parsus, to the true faith and liberal policy of the Republican party. They are, they tell us, as good Republicans as we are. Are they sincere? Is this conversion genuine, or is it a sham? Will you trust them? Look at them. Watch the significant movements of the old leaders. Mark the half concealed flashes of the fire from their eyes. See the scrowling faces of half their army. These immense anti-Republicans, admonish us to believe and to stand to our aims. There is hypocracy and deception over there. Effectually routed in three square, manly fights, they have now resorted to the last honorable expediency of a ruse, and they have put forth a philosophy to beguile the unwary into their ranks. Be not deceived—be not betrayed. Another battle is necessary, and another victory will end the struggle forever—will permanently establish Republican principles on the continent, and will so utterly route the Democratic party that a corporal's guard composed of Democrats cannot be gathered together.

The Democratic party, by giving up its own principles, accepting the Cincinnati platform, which is essentially Republican, by passing over all their own leaders and accepting as their candidates for President and Vice President two men who were known as great anti-slavery men, and former leaders in the Republican party, seek to ignore all political questions in this campaign, and to conduct the canvas on purely personal grounds. We don't believe that such is the issue in this Presidential campaign. Yet we are willing to meet them on their own ground, and if we route them there they need not be surprised if we pour shot like thunder into their camp on other ground.

THE CANDIDATES.

We have before us for President Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley; for Vice President, Henry Wilson and Gratz Brown. I was in favor myself of the nomination of Horace Greeley, that is, his nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, because I believe he was the best man they had before them. I was also in favor of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention, because I believe, all things considered, he was a better man than was likely to be nominated by the old Democratic party than any other they could secure. Then I have an antipathy to see the old Democrats—the old line Democrats—swallow Horace Greeley. [Laughter.] I thought such a dose in their stomach would do them a vast amount of good, or kill them altogether, and I didn't care which. [Renewed laughter.]

But I am not here, Republicans, to abuse Horace Greeley. I regard him as a man of a loyal, idiot or scoundrel. I believe Greeley to be an honest man. I believe him to be a pure politician. I honor Horace Greeley for his talents and his industry and his indomitable perseverance that has worked him from the lower ranks of society to the position he now stands in before the country and the world. I am willing to concede that Greeley is an honest man, that he is a patriot, that he knows as much about the politics and history of our country as any other public man in the United States. But still, I oppose Greeley for the Presidency, believing that he is utterly unfit for that high position.

IS THE CONVERSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY GENUINE?

They profess to have been converted to the Republican faith, and they tell us, or at least some of them tell us, that they have been converted like Saul, of Tarsus. If that conversion was genuine, if they really in good faith acknowledge all their previous errors, and now are willing to accept Republican principles, and quietly conform themselves to the constitution of things in the country, why don't they come over and join us. Why don't they imitate the example of Paul? When he was converted he gave up Judaism, turned his back on his previous faith and doctrine, and joined the disciples. Why don't they do the same? But, on the countrary, they tell us to give up, to come and join them, and give them the control of the government. For one I have no faith in the Democratic conversion. I think that all conversions to be genuine must be preceded by repentance and conviction of sins, and the greater the sinner the greater need of repentance. Of all political sinners that have lived in the world I believe the Democratic party stated. I don't say there is no forgiveness for them in heaven or earth unless there is sincere repentance and conviction of sins. Has that been done? If so, I have not seen the evidence of it. They were the same in principles three or six years ago as they are now. They say they have changed suddenly. Why have they changed? I ask not simply because they hoped by that means to get into power and again to taste the sweets of office. My fellow-citizens, what a spectacle the Democratic party presents to us. That old Democratic party, that for nearly fifty years controlled the government and dictated nearly all the legislation of the country, that numbered among its great lights some of the most brilliant intellects of our country, that party which was once omnipotent in the land, and still numbers millions in the country, that party, that great and grand old Democratic party now bows itself down and surrenders at discretion to the miserable handful of disappointed seekers of office that met at Cincinnati. Applause.]

What a compliment Republicans, they pay to our party. For twelve years they have fought against every principle of the Republican party. They opposed the war. They opposed every measure of the war. They opposed every one of the constitutional amendments, every one of the reconstruction acts of Congress. All of these they pronounced unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical. Now that great Democratic party gives up their position on all these things and accepts the Cincinnati platform, which is really Republican. What greater tribute, Republicans, could be paid to our party, and to the truth and the excellency of the doctrines we advocate. Even if they were sincere in their conversion, that is no reason we should surrender the government into their hands. Why? All who are converted from being great sinners ought to serve an honorable probation before they are admitted in full membership, and before they are placed in any official position. I do think, on account of the great sins they have committed, years of probation are necessary before they shall be treated as good Republicans. [Prolonged laughter.]

I will make one more illustration from Saul of Tarsus, because they refer to him. The light that shone around Saul in his journey to Damascus deprived him of vision, made him humble, and for three days he remained in darkness, neither eating nor drinking anything, and when the scales fell from his eyes he fell before the feet of the disciple, and for seven days was instructed. Now, the real light from Cincinnati that shone on the path of the Democratic party, had a different effect on them. Instead of making them humble, it has made them great, bold and insolent; instead of making them willing to be instructed in the fault, they immediately commence preaching their own gospel of peace and denounce as heretics all who won't take the gospel from their lips.

GREELEY'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Let us now review the qualifications of their candidate, Horace Greeley. I object to him because I believe him personally unfit to occupy the Presidential chair. Let me briefly call your attention to some features in his character which unfit him for that responsible office. He has a very petulant, violent temper. He is very easy excited and when excited is very violent and profane, and we know that no editor in this country is used as violent language toward his opponents as Horace Greeley. He is eccentric and fond of notoriety. This is manifested in his dress and personal appearance. That fondness for notoriety was manifested in a thousand forms in the *Tribune*. Again, he is very credulous and easily imposed upon; kind of heart, benevolent of nature, yet he is a man easily gulled by any public man in the nation. He yields to persuasion, especially where there is a little flattery heaped upon him, and his benevolence makes him too readily forgive any one where there is a show of repentance on their part.

He has no well settled, abiding moral conviction. Now, I use that language with respect, and after considerable reflection. He claims to be a philosopher, and seeks to solve all theological, moral and social problems by the principles of philosophy alone, and he regards with contempt the simple faith of those who believe there is a divine revelation of God to us. He puts a premium on it that morally he has less a putient and willing ear to all the new theories of morality and religion. The *Tribune* has always been open to documents and theories no matter how absurd they were. He attempts to solve all these questions simply by human reason. Greeley is more of a politician than a statesman. I do think that he lacks all the elements of a great statesman. He looks upon every question that arises in the light of expediency, and hence it is in nearly every question he has changed his views as circumstances have changed.

He was opposed to slavery, not on the ground of morality, not because it was inherently wrong in itself, but I believe Greeley never argued a question on that ground. He opposed that question simply as a question of expediency. He opposed slavery on the wrong ground, and yet he admitted the right of the South to secede. I call your attention to this fact, that while Horace Greeley was opposed to secession he yet admitted the right of the Southern States to go out of the Union if they chose. He advocated repeatedly in the *Tribune* that they had a moral right to rebel against our government as we had to rebel against the government of Great Britain, in 1776. Talk about a statesman who looked upon that question in that limited view! And yet on his principle of expediency it was the only ground upon which he could look at it.

On the same principle he was willing to compromise with the rebels before the war. He was willing to yield much to them in order to avoid the war. And after the war began he was ready to pay them $400,000,000 for their slaves, in order to patch up a peace. In this case, as in every other, he was too well settled principle. I assert that he has no fixed political principles. I do not speak at random. I don't speak at all without the record. I merely argue what I believe. I say Horace Greeley has no fixed political principles, and this results from constitutional defects in his moral element in his nature, and from that principle—to look upon everything in the light of expediency. Consequently Greeley has changed on every question. He fought President Grant's administration, and condemned, I believe, nearly every important act of the administration. He was in favor of the San Domingo annexation, and afterwards changed his mind and united with Mr. Sumner in opposing it. He was in favor of the Ku-Klux law and then opposed it. Then he has no correct idea on the subject of currency. A man who professes to be a philosopher, and surely needs to understand everything. A man who thus dabbles with everything is incompetent to fill the responsible position of President, and yet the followers have in that same spirit opposed the war as much as any man could, he voted against nearly every war measure.

They know that Grant is elected there is no hope for them. I see some colored citizens here to-night, and I can say that Grant was the best friend they ever had. If it had not been for Grant the fifteenth amendment would not have passed. Senator Wilson says that Grant was the ablest advocate of their cause. I repeat again that if Greeley should be elected it would be a great national calamity. It would rouse again all those slumbering fires of the rebellion, it would reopen all the issues of the war. It would bring all those rebels prominently to the front, and give them power in the government.

They have nothing to say against the administration of President Grant; it has been a grand success. The very fact that they have nothing to say against the administration except personal abuse is the best compliment they can pay the administration of President Grant. No administration had a greater task before it than that of Grant, and during his term everything has been prosperous; peace and quiet has been restored to the country, our foreign difficulties have been provided for; our finances were never in a more prosperous condition; the burden of taxing paid off; our taxes reduced, and confidence prevails in all business and mercantile pursuits in the country. What stronger evidence it would be to change the administration just at this time. Let us have it continued one term more, and the last embers of rebellion will have died out forever, the colored population will have become educated, and have been removed from all fear from their old masters in the South.

On the contrary, elect Greeley and you open all these questions afresh, and which will most likely lead to a more bitter feeling, and more anarchy and confusion than ever before. I appeal to you, fellow-citizens—I appeal to you as patriots, as friends of your country, as friends of peace, of your country, to avoid that calamity by electing to the office of President General Grant, and to the office of Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

As a matter of course, Geary, our elect as Governor of Pennsylvania that honest man that brave soldier, that true patriot, that tried and faithful soldier, will be elected Hartranft.

**Speech of Judge Shannon.**

At the conclusion of Mr. White's address Mayor Callow introduced the Hon. P. C. Shannon. On making his appearance Judge Shannon was hailed with loud applause. He opened his speech by congratulating the meeting on its able and eloquent language the history and achievements of the Republican party—the greatest and best political party the world had ever seen. The latest achievement of this great party, after putting down the rebellion and restoring the Union, was to cause the old Democracy to lay down their arms, and surrender its principles, and go over to their ancient enemy. Dr. Greeley. They basely surrendered all their old doctrines, and swallowed a new platform, made to order for them at Cincinnati. [Laughter and applause.] The despicable charges of despotism and centralization brought against the administration of General Grant, in view of the glorious results of the administration in faithfully collecting and disbursing the revenues, in reducing the public debt, in reducing taxation, and giving a sound currency to the nation, were held up in strong contrast to the miserable charges of the Democratic leaders of General Grant. The administration was not faultless, but the Republican party had done more for the country and humanity than any which ever preceded it. [Applause.] The military career of General Grant was then briefly but eloquently alluded to. He could only account for the malice and vindictiveness of the Democratic leaders towards General Grant from the fact that he conquered the rebellion and put to rout the rebel armies.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S RECORD.

In the three million and a half of Republican voters, there were necessarily some selfish and dissapointed men. There were some who had been defeated in the primaries, who had turned out, they became soreheaded, and were willing to stab the party that had fed and honored them. The Republican party had some such men. He would not say that any of them lived in Allegheny county. [Laughter.] But these soreheads were comparatively very few. [Cheers.] There was no danger of the re-election of General Grant, [loud applause], provided you stand by your guns, and vote for that other gallant soldier and patriot, Gen. Hartranft. [Loud and continued applause.] It will require no effort to give the enemy the advantage of the preliminary skirmish. It is my duty and your duty to stand by Gen. Hartranft—the bold Pennsylvania soldier, who has left as a brilliant a military record as any man who ever went into the Union ranks. [Applause.] He had been one of the most good natured and honest officer so vilely slandered and villified as General Hartranft. He would not take up these slanders in detail. They had been successfully and manfully met by that good citizen and Christian gentleman, the Hon. D. N. White, whose word would be everywhere taken among honest men, in preference to the bold assertions of his Democratic haters and maligners. [Cheers.]

Judge Shannon then spoke of the Philadelphia Convention, and of the honorable manner in which the colored delegates there had acquitted themselves. If the commander-in-chief honored men for the zeal and earnestness with which the had entered the present contest, and welcomed them as supporters of those brave and gallant soldiers, Grant and Hartranft. Pennsylvania was the hinge upon which the door of the White House opened, and if Pennsylvania was suffered to go for Buckalew in October, his solemn conviction was that Greeley would carry the State in November. A few Republican voters in each district, failing to do their duty in October, would therefore endanger the re-election of General Grant. Hence he urged upon one and all the importance of duty of voting for General Hartranft in October. And what Republican would condemn Hartranft, the gallant soldier, for the baseness of his enemies, and vote for Buckalew, a man who never uttered a word in defense of his loyalty to the country. What stupendous folly it would be to change the administration just at this time. Let us have it continued one term more, and the last embers of rebellion will have died out forever, the colored population will have become educated, and have been removed from all fear from their old masters in the South.

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Judge Shannon then turned his attention to other subjects, concluding as follows:

DETRACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

In a Republic where ambition, far more than under any other form of government, has the widest field, the ignoble passions of envy and jealousy have the broadest scope. These passions, in the race of rivalry, beget detraction, slander and falsehood. Washington in his day and generation—comparatively pure and primitive—felt and suffered all this; and it is now the fashion of the degeneracy of the times, that Gen. Grant should have the same experience. But in Grant's case, as in Washington's, it is like the fabled viper biting the file. Heroic deeds, sublime exploits, exalted marks of devoted patriotism, produce upon some disappointed and distempered minds stinging regrets that such acts should have been done by others, instead of themselves—no matter how humanity may have been benefitted or a country may have been made happier or more blest. And personal hatred, from such quarters, is the sure result to the manly mind of slavedoldiers for the palm of distinctive eminence. His motives are misstated, his purposes are falsified, his conduct assailed with the foulest charges sought to be concealed, like the light in the lantern of those who love the darkness because their deeds are evil.

Magnanimity! How rare now is this virtue among our public men. Greatness of soul, where history runs parallel with the law of nature in teaching love of one's country, and of its benefactors—was the cherished ideal of true manhood, even while the days of Cicero and the Roman Tully. It made the humble, but generous Virginian, the Father of his country. It returned Lee's sword at Appomattox, and prevented the victor from marching, at the head of his conquering brigades through the streets of Richmond. Raising its possessor above revenge, it banishes all unmanly spite, and the promptings of the heart, and scorns to speak ill of the man who deserves well of his country.

SUMNER'S MALICE.

When Charles Sumner's last speech in the Senate fell from his lips, the counterfeit veil of magnanimity fell with it—disclosing the features of a man claiming to be great, but corroding with spite, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. It was an offensive, overloaded diatribe, composed of ingenious exaggerations and filled with cankered venom—and thus surcharged, most fortunately, it hurt nobody but himself. The prophet unveiled because, however, loathsome to look upon. Even his bore, far-fetched and misplaced, and paraded for that occasion, resolved itself into pedantry, and smoked him as a mere peddler of the hollow wares, of an hypocrite, which, no matter how much admired by the rebel judges, nevertheless abhorred alike by passing school boys and by practical statesmen.

Next in order to his senatorial tirade comes his notorious letter addressed to certain colored gentlemen of Washington. And it is but a act of plain justice, as well as of publicduty, to defend, in this political crisis, the dastardly name and fame of President Grant against the calumnies contained in these two most remarkable productions. Especially so, when it is considered that both are carefully studied attempts to delude the ear-marked voters, and to estrange them from the support and gratitude due to their most substantial friend and benefactor. The President, because of his position, must endure in silence this storm of abuse and crimination; but all the more earnestly, therefore, should his true friends bestir themselves to repel these malevolent assaults.

The assertion that General Grant voted for James Buchanan, with the awful argument based thereon, forms the first charge contained in the letter. Admitting the fact to be so, what of it? No more than others, who cast their votes in like manner, could he raise the veil which hides the future, to see what would be the course of Buchanan's administration. Thousands upon thousands of good men yet live to rue the day when they thus supported that candidate. But in the train of human events that led to the final explosion of slavery, it was, perhaps, necessary to have a Buchanan, as it was, further on, to have a General Grant. Indeed, in order to make this grand consummation sure and complete, who knows but that it was as essential for Horace Greeley to visit Niagara in the interest of an ignominious peace, as it was for the Democratic National Convention, almost contemporaneously, to declare the war a failure and to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities? For them Mr. Greeley's tears and wishes on that score, at least, seemed to tally precisely with those of the Democratic party; and ever since there has been manifested any very weighty reason why they should not be kept asunder. Yet Grant was the sword that, after many dismal days, severed the unholy wedlock, and all-saving was the use in declaring this? And for how long a time were his opinions on that treaty unknown? He appears, indeed, to have been suddenly awakened by the President's conduct concerning the island of San Domingo, as again stated to Mr. Blaine. All this looks very well. But, within a decade of Reynolds, Alfred Slack, of Slack & Sholes; Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; John Chislett, Superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery; Robert J. Anderson, of Anderson & Woods; G. C. Shidle, of James Shidle & Son; Wm. Scott, contractor; Wm. F. Lang, of Watt, Lang & Co.; Ralph Bagaley, Secretary of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.; Aaron French, of the Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Co., and J. L. Piper, Superintendent of the Keystone Bridge Co. With such men contending its affairs, we are not surprised to find the Masonic Deposit Savings bank now owning and occupying one of the handsomest bank buildings in the city or vicinity. The unique design and convenient arrangement of the interior of this edifice as well as the artistic beauty and beauty of the exterior, are highly praised, and testify to the good taste and judgment exercised in its erection. As we consider the building a model in its applicability to the use for which it was designed, we trust that a brief description of it may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The Masonic Deposit Savings Bank building, located at No. 135 Smithfield street, two doors above the former location in the Methodist Episcopal book block, is a handsome structure, three stories high, built of the heaviest material, highly ornamental, and painted white. The windows are numerous and large, those on the first floor being of superior French plate glass, affording an abundance of light and admitting of perfect ventilation. Their dark facings form a pleasing contrast to the glittering white of the iron front. In its external appearance, in short, the building is surpassed by but few of the most imposing and beautiful of the many iron fronts that have been erected in this city within the past few years.

The interior is equally worthy of remark. The first floor is slightly elevated above the level of the sidewalk, and is reached by an ascent of three or four steps by which we may enter the main room in which the business is transacted, or a hall which leads to upper floors and also communicating with the money department. This room is secured to the public by a railing, and is used for a similar purpose, whether we consider its light, airy and cheerful appearance, the elegant manner in which it is fitted up, or the facilities afforded for a ready and intelligent and safe transaction of their business.

The counters are of the heaviest kind, of beautiful solid style, elaborately detailed, mouldings and carved work, and, starting from the centre of the rear side of the room, extend far enough forward to enclose the clerks and officers of the room by making a gentle curve. Surrounding the counter at either end is a highly enameled glass screen, which is also continued in front.

Here we have a great improvement over the old and yet common style of guards, which consisted of heavy wooden bars, which were said to pass and receive money. Instead of these limited and inconvenient openings, two large nickel-plated railings extend from one screen to the other supported by posts of similar metal. This is not only much more beautiful but it is a much safer guard against adroit fraud. No sleight of hand can be made use of to see the manipulations of the man on the other.

Mirrors are placed wherever it is possible to get one in, large or small—most of them are large and elegant—thus enabling any and all to see what is transpiring in all parts of the room.

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The vault is as secure as security itself. First we have a burglar-proof safe of the celebrated Diebold pattern, next there is a solid stone wall with a double brick-proof door secured by one of Hall's improved locks, and outside of these is another door, which is made of iron plate, thick protected with iron guards and furnished with a door like the other. The interior of the vault is nine by eleven feet.

Over the vault, in the front part of the hall, to which allusion has been made, is a door communicating with the watchman's room, which is in full view of the whole interior of the hall. The furnishment of this room is of the most elegant and costly character, rendering it a most inviting place, and affording most comfortable quarters for the watchman. It is lighted by two large windows which are secured against burglars by heavy wrought iron gratings, firmly fastened inside, that cannot be removed without arousing the occupant of the room, and iron shutters on the outside.

Upon the second floor, which is reached by a stairway leading from the hall is the Directors' room. On the landing at the head of the stairs, on the left hand side, is a coat and umbrella stand and various other convenient arrangements of that kind for the use of the directors and persons having business with them. The Directors' room is a magnificent apartment. The floor is carpeted with Brussels of the richest pattern and most beautiful design. The walls are handsomely papered, being solid carved walnut, furnished and upholstered in the most artistic style. The room is finished in additional ornamentation in the finely sculp ured and highly polished marble mantle which adorns it. Its windows are supplied with heavy shutters in front overlook the entire receiving and paying room, which occupies the front portion of the first floor, while the Directors' room is in the rear. The whole forms a most delightful one, though we cannot so regard it. Had he decided differently, we believe the President would have been more vehemently assailed than he has been. Just consider what a Democratic howl would have gone up if, after we had offered so many millions for Cuba, General Grant had refused to accept San Domingo virtually for nothing."

At the conclusion of Judge Shannon's able speech, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

Excellent music was furnished by the Washington Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. P. Blumenschein.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

**Great Closing Sale $15,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes**

Must be sold! Ladies' lasting fine button boots, selling at $2 50, reduced from $3 25.

Ladies' 18 thread lasting button boots only $3 00, reduced $4 00.

Ladies' lasting foxed polish boots, only $1 90, reduced from $2 50.

Ladies' lasting polish boots, $1 25 to $1 50.

1,000 pairs children's balmoral shoes; sizes 7 to 10, selling only $1.

Misses' Pearl Color Polish, only $2 25, worth $3 00.

Childrens' pearl color polish only only $1 75, worth $2 25.

Gentlemen's lasting boots at only $3 00, reduced from $4 00.

Gent' calf boots at all prices, from $4 00 to $10 00, and in all the latest styles.

Congress Gaiters, all styles, at the lowest prices.

The entire stock must be sold. Everything has been marked down.

The goods are all for sale; come, buy at your own prices, and benefit yourself and family. We cordially invite an examination of our stock, boldly asserting that by going direct to headquarters you will find an assortment that for style and quality cannot be obtained at any of the minor shoe stores in the city.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction, being fresh and perfect from our factories. Don't wait for the rush, but obtain your bargains early, at W. G. Hoover's, (successor to W. B. Clapp & Co.) No. 28 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

**Homeopathic Vermifuge.**

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

**Allegheny City Keeping Pace.**

We are pleased to learn that our sister city is realizing the necessity of free ventilation, and adopting the popular sash adjuster and lock of Cunningham & Bradley. This improvement is certainly deserving of success, no movement that is required, or position that is requested of window sash, that cannot be obtained by this valuable invention. The firm are now prepared to adjust all kinds, weights, and sizes of window sash promptly and at greatly reduced rates. Office No. 73 Grant street.

**Greeley and Grant Clubs**

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

**The National Insurance Company.**

Those having property to insure cann.t obtain policies in any Company affording greater indemnity against loss than the one named. Home Companies should be preferred to all others, and among them there is no one more reliable or whose affairs are in the hands of more capable and honest men than the National. All losses are promptly adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the insured. Office in the Second National Bank building, corner of Federal street and Diamond, Allegheny city.

**Campaign Goods.**

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

**Silver Plated Ware.**

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**Time**

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

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**For Sale,**

In Bellevue borough, about five minutes' walk from Neville Station, a good frame house, just new, containing seven rooms, hall, good cellar, pantry and front and back porch. The house is finished in good style, inside paints all grained and varnished. A splendid spring convient to the house, and water can be brought into the kitchen. The lot contains two acres and sixty-three perches, all inclosed with good paling fence, and planted with choice fruits, good wide streets on three sides; a board walk down to station. This property is splendidly located, in a good neighborhood, and will make a comfortable home. Inquire of C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

**Campaign Goods.**

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

**Time**

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

**Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial**

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

**There is No Question**

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends have no other. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

**The Singer**

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## *THE MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK.*

*A Reliable and Prosperous Institution—Brief Description of the New Bank Building—Matters of Interest to Depositors, Etc.*

Of our numerous successful and reliable financial institutions there is no one more worthy the public confidence, or affording a greater measure of security to depositors, than the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank, which, although it has been in operation but three years, already ranks with our oldest and most prosperous banks, and has a rapidly extending business. It has a paid up capital of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000; its deposits exceed $400,000 and $75,000 have been paid its stockholders and depositors. Its affairs have been managed with rare prudence and foresight from the beginning. Its officers are characterized by energy, sagacity, integrity, financial ability and other requisite qualifications for securing success in the banking business. They are well known as among the most prominent and successful of our business men, and to them, in a great measure, the bank owes its high standing to-day. The President, Mr. Charles W. Batchelor, who, as is well known, is the President of the Eagle Cotton Mills, has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the institution, and to him probably falls a great share of the credit for what has been accomplished rightfully belongs. Mr. George C. McLean, the cashier, is a gentleman admirably adapted for the position he occupies, and fitted by years of experience for the duties of so responsible a post.

The directors, beside Mr. Batchelor, are Charles J. Wells, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.; Alfred Slack, of Slack & Sholes; Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; John Chislett, Superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery; Robert J. Anderson, of Anderson & Woods; G. C. Shidle, of James Shidle & Son; Wm. Scott, contractor; Wm. F. Lang, of Watt, Lang & Co.; Ralph Bagaley, Secretary of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.; Aaron French, of the Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Co., and J. L. Piper, Superintendent of the Keystone Bridge Co. With such men controlling its affairs, we are not surprised to find the Masonic Deposit Savings bank now owning and occupying one of the handsomest bank buildings in the city or vicinity. The unique design and convenient arrangement of the interior of this edifice as well as the artistic beauty and beauty of the exterior, are highly praised, and testify to the good taste and judgment exercised in its erection. As we consider the building a model in its applicability to the use for which it was designed, we trust that a brief description of it may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The Masonic Deposit Savings Bank building, located at No. 135 Smithfield street, two doors above the former location in the Methodist Episcopal book block, is a handsome structure, three stories high, built of the heaviest material, highly ornamental, and painted white. The windows are numerous and large, those on the first floor being of superior French plate glass, affording an abundance of light and admitting of perfect ventilation. Their dark facings form a pleasing contrast to the glittering white of the iron front. In its external appearance, in short, the building is surpassed by but few of the most imposing and beautiful of the many iron fronts that have been erected in this city within the past few years.

The interior is equally worthy of remark. The first floor is slightly elevated above the level of the sidewalk, and is reached by an ascent of three or four steps by which we may enter the main room in which the business is transacted, or a hall which leads to upper floors and also communicating with the money department. This room is secured to the public by a railing, and is used for a similar purpose, whether we consider its light, airy and cheerful appearance, the elegant manner in which it is fitted up, or the facilities afforded for a ready and intelligent and safe transaction of their business.

The counters are of the heaviest kind, of beautiful solid style, elaborately detailed, mouldings and carved work, and, starting from the centre of the rear side of the room, extend far enough forward to enclose the clerks and officers of the room by making a gentle curve. Surrounding the counter at either end is a highly enameled glass screen, which is also continued in front.

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